The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,481.

CINCINNATI

Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 83,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culvert and Harrison Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated Iron of all kinks, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States,
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Front St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]
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GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffees, Indigo and Spices, 48 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[ESTABLISHED 1846.]
BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON, S. e. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co., 19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1817.]
CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
201 Vine Street.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[ESTABLISHED 1865.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street, CINCINNATI.

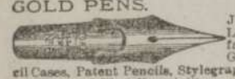
[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St. CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. Sole Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muncie" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—[The Hall Safe and Lock Co., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
8 East Fourth & 100 and 102 Main St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
GOLD PENS.

JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylographic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
GRATES AND MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel implements for culinary purposes.
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clifton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY., OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for Planing Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
CORDESMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR YOU!

We assure you it will give us no trouble to show you the extent of the reductions made on large lines of Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys. These reductions effect our very best Clothing, as can be seen at a glance. We desire to rapidly reduce stock, and, by *the mark-down plan*, serve our patrons a good turn. The service to us will come hereafter in the use of your ready cash.

Each garment ticket shows the former price and amount of reduction.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,

OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Fourth and Jefferson.

CARPETS, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED:

New Patterns Lace Curtains.
Elegant Turcoman and Velour Portieres.
New Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.

Large Lot Rugs in Persian and Smyrna.

Fox, Wolf, Tiger and Bearskin Rugs.
Blacking Cases, Slipper Cases, Ottoman and Hassocks,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

AT LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. H. McKNIGHT & CO.

320 West Main Street.

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COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 12c.....$3 00
Pittsburgh Nut, 10c.....2 50
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $8 75 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED

Miners and Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 12c	$3 00
Pittsburgh Nut, 10c	2 50
Winifrede, 11c	2 75
Laurel, 10c	2 50
Kentucky, 9c	2 25
Kentucky Nut, 7c	1 75
Cannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.
ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley / Cross Creek... / Lackawanna.. / Wilkesbarre..	$8 00 per ton.
Lehigh Anthracite	$8 50 per ton.

Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jef. st.

WIRE.

WIRE.

GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE.
Prepare for Spring Floods and Put Up Wire Fences.
POST-HOLE DIGGERS, SPADES, Etc.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

JOB PRINTING.

ADVERTISING CARDS!

The finest stock ever brought to Louisville.
Orders given now will receive best attention.
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green Sts.
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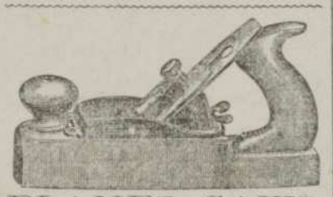
HARDWARE.



PLANES, SAWS.
HARDWARE GENERALLY.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

LADIES' BOOTS.

$2.50

Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots
Reduced from $3 to $2 50. These are big bargains.
CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) $2 50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,

360 Fourth St.,
Second door north of Jefferson Street.
se15 Sa&Wely-1p

PLOWS.

TO THE PLOW TRADE.

IN former seasons our Plows have been simply VARNISHED. Hereafter, to distinguish them from inferior varnished plows of similar sizes and styles by other makers, we have determined to PAINT our Implements. All our Steel Plows will be RED, TRIPED BLACK, and all our Cast Plows will be BLUE.

Look for our name and trade-mark on all plows. THOS. MEIKLE & CO.,
se6 eodtf-1p Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

Notwithstanding the large sales of Pianos and Organs made by me during the past week, I still have, from the most reliable makers, the largest stock of the

FINEST PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the city. Purchasers desirous of making presents to their friends which will last a life time, will do well to call and purchase either a Piano or an Organ from this old, reliable house, where they will find prices and terms to suit.
SuWe&Sa

AT THE POST.

The Favorites for United States Senator Paraded Before the Grand Stand.

Friends Express Their Friendship for Certain Candidates and Gossip About the Subject.

The House of Representatives Assembles, and, After Partly Organizing, Adjourns Till To-day.

The Handfull of Republicans Contribute Their Mite to Helping the Democrats in the Work.

GENERAL CAPITAL CHAT.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1.—The New Year came in here with the tide. It rained all night, and it has been pouring down all day. I do not like this sad, soft, soggy weather. At least not so much of it. Presently I shall be wondering if it rains eternally in Frankfort. Those who went about the streets to-day looked draggled and disconsolate. Even the candidates who came out of the caucus yesterday with colors flying did not wear a proud and happy look. And those who fell in the house of their friends were abject enough, for the most part. It has been a bad day to swear off. I do not think many new leaves have been turned in the lives of those who spent to-day in the capital.

I said this morning to Col. Joe B. Read, of Louisville: "Why was it your name was not presented to the caucus for Speaker yesterday?" Said he: "I had expected to be a candidate for Speaker, but on account of some silly rumors which were afloat concerning me in Southern Kentucky connecting me with railroads, I concluded not to run. Of course the reports are unfounded."

"Do you mind telling me your choice for United States Senator?"

"I do not. In that race I feel much like a Judge who, having once decided a case, is called on to try it a second time without any new law or evidence being submitted. I voted six years ago for old 'Cerro Gordo,' and I shall vote for him again now. I know of no reason why I should do otherwise."

Meeting Capt. W. J. Stone, of Lyon, a moment afterward, I expressed my surprise that he was not nominated in caucus for Speaker. There is no doubt he would have been a strong candidate. "Well," said he, "I was in the race for a while, but my friends and I finally agreed that I could better serve my constituents on the floor. I had been Speaker once, and so far as the honor was concerned did not care particularly for that. I expect to be a candidate for Congress in my district next fall."

"Captain, will you tell me your choice for United States Senator?"

"Certainly; I am for Capt. Joe Blackburn. I have no hesitation in expressing myself about this matter. After surveying the field I am emphatically for Blackburn."

Mr. A. P. Harcourt, of Spencer, while making no special exertion for the position, received a very complimentary vote for Speaker. It was noticed that four or five of the other candidates for Speaker voted for him.

It is somewhat astonishing to an unsophisticated fellow to see how many members try to avoid expressing their preference in the Senatorial fight. Lots of them that certainly ought to have their minds made up pull back when one tries to find out how they stand and say they want to be put down as non-committal. Many, no doubt, are honest who say they believe the race is not yet made up, and they want to see who the new men are that may enter the lists before deciding how they shall vote.

THE CANDIDATES FOR WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY

are busy button-holing the members. They are five in number, and are distributed as follows: M. E. Jett, of Madison; Barry South and Capt. Harry Todd, of Frankfort; J. R. Rodman, of Daviess, and John J. Thomas, of Owen.

The race for State Librarian is getting warm and lively. I have not been able thus far to obtain a complete list of the candidates, but I hope to do so soon, and will at once furnish it to the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL. I certainly wish there were as good places as the Librarian's office for all that want that.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. C. Blackburn and her daughters, Miss Corinne and "little Dot," are with Congressman Blackburn at Buhr's.

Judge and Mrs. M. H. Owsley are at the Capital. The Judge is in splendid condition and would be a powerfully available dark-horse candidate for United States Senator in the event of a break-up.

Hon. John Charles Thompson, of Washington, and Col. J. P. Chinn, of Harrodsburg, are in the city to-day. Col. Chinn has been Phil Thompson's right-hand man in all the races of the "little Congressman," and he says that Phil will certainly be a candidate for another term.

Mr. George H. Webb, Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, and his accomplished wife are guests at Buhr's.

Mr. James R. Morris, editor of the Danville *Advocate*, is at the Capital.

Mr. J. S. Morris, of Shelbyville, who has been here for several days, returned home this morning. He has been frequently and favorably mentioned as a candidate for Congress in that district (the Eighth), but he told me this morning he thought he would hardly make the race. He is a good man, and would make an excellent Representative.

Squire Turner, Jr., of Mt. Sterling, will receive the appointment of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. It is a good appointment, worthily bestowed, and is especially gratifying to his many friends.

Noah W. Frazier, of Cynthiana, who is, according to Ed McGrath, the cleverest man in the world, was to-day appointed Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.

T. P. Hill, Jr., of Lincoln, is the youngest member of the House. He is barely eligible, having just passed his 24th birthday. He gives promise of becoming an active and useful member. Among other young members who are apt to attract your attention are: W. P. Kimball, of Fayette; Walter Cleary, of Covington, and Isaac Palmer Caldwell, of Louisville.

THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

A GLANCE AT THE ENTRIES SO FAR MADE—WILL A DARK HORSE WIN THE PRIZE?

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1.—I have this afternoon interviewed a sufficient number of the Democratic Senators and Representatives as to their choice for United States Senator to make the whole number thus far interviewed 65. Of these 51 are Representatives and 14 are Senators, and they constitute a trifle more than half of the joint caucus. As there are only three announced candidates in the field, the expression of their choice was confined to those three. The members who will vote for Williams are as follows:

Senators—Garnett, L. T. Moore, Munday, Rigney and Taulbee. Representatives—Bascom, Caldwell, Cram, Harris, Kehoe, Meredith, Read, Reid, Russell, Simpson, Stoll, Stuart, Triplett, Vinson, Weddington, Williams and Woods.

Those who will vote for Blackburn are:

Senator Cox and Representatives Cleary, Davezac, Gernert, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jessie, Julian, Powell, Puckett, Ratcliffe and Stone.

Those who will vote for Cain are Representatives Jackson, E. F. Madden and Scott.

The non-committal are as follows:

Senators—Burnett, Clarke, Clements, Fogle, Hallam, Robbins, Smith and Vaughn.

Representatives—Adair, Bradford, Burnam, Carothers, Carroll, Harcourt, Hart, Hill, Kimball, Leachman, Lewis, Lillard, Meriwether, Mulligan, Odell, Newton, Offutt, Perry, Rudy, Shaw and Talbott.

Said Dr. Jefferson, the member from Todd: "As the race now stands, I shall vote for Blackburn; but since the caucus of yesterday, when Southern Kentucky was treated so badly in the disposition of the offices, the feeling is growing stronger than ever that some new candidate shall make his appearance. I should not be surprised to see McKenzie brought before the caucus, and, should he be, I am for him heartily."

A similar remark to the above was made by Hamilton, of McLean.

DARK HORSES.

Said Mr. Carothers, of Campbell: "I am not committed, nor shall I be until I am satisfied there will be no more candidates than the ones now announced. I think it possible, in the event of a deadlock, Col. Thomas L. Jones, of my county, may be a candidate, and, should he be, I shall support him. Then, too, Mr. Speaker Carlisle may be voted for in the caucus, and, in that event, I would be for him."

Senator O. R. Clarke, of Pendleton, said: "The man whom I and most all of the members from my section would like to see made Senator is Mr. Carlisle. As the race now stands, I am not committed; I think it likely other names may be placed before the caucus than those now being so actively canvassed."

Many of those whose names are given above as committed would vote for another man if their favorite shouldn't make the race. There is no doubt the feeling is growing stronger that other names will be placed before the caucus. Among those more frequently mentioned are those of Speaker Carlisle and Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, though one frequently hears of Col. Jones, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and others.

The report was started last night that Hon. W. N. Sweeney, of Owensboro, was an announced candidate. He has written a letter to a friend here in which he says he does not feel like canvassing for the place; but his friends are urging him to come, and if they continue to insist, he may be here. Mr. Sweeney is a big-brained man, one of the best lawyers in his section; he was born in Casey county, and has the strong mental and physical constitution characteristic of mountain-bred men.

ALL AT SEA.

The action of the House to-day settles it beyond all question that the balloting will not begin until the 15th inst., and in those two weeks there is no knowing what may happen. It looks to me like the unexpected must happen if Williams or Blackburn does not win the fight. My observations here have convinced me, however, that if John G. Carlisle had suffered his friends to press him for the position he would have been more likely to win than any outsider who is mentioned now.

Senator L. T. Moore was absent on business in Lexington yesterday, and this alone was the reason he did not attend the Senatorial caucus.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS BEFORE COMPLETING ITS ORGANIZATION.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1.—At 10 o'clock this morning the House was called to order by Assistant Clerk E. Polk Johnson, and the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The Clerk stated that the first thing in order was the election of a Speaker of the House. Stuart, of Clark, asked that the roll of members be called, and the call was had. Eighty-nine members were present.

Mr. Harris, of McCracken, nominated Hon. Charles Offutt, of Bourbon, for Speaker.

Mr. L. D. Parker, of Pulaski (a Republican member), seconded the nomination in the following speech:

"I presume, Mr. Clerk, the gentleman from McCracken has placed the gentleman from Bourbon in nomination for Speaker in pursuance of an agreement in the caucus of the Democratic members of the House. Now, in pursuance of an agreement in the caucus of the Republican members to make no nominations in opposition, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination already made. We will not disguise the fact, sir, that we might be a little better suited if the candidate was in affiliation and accord with the great Republican party, whose principles we believe to be the grandest and best that were ever laid at the foundation of the constitution or administration of any Government. But we are not of the opinion that politics ought to be the chief consideration in making a selection of officers for a body charged with the duties and responsibilities that belong to this House; and, believing the gentleman from Bourbon to be capable, honest and patriotic, we cheerfully acquiesce in his election and pledge him a courteous respect, both for himself personally and for the authority we are about to place in his hands."

Mr. Parker's remarks were loudly and warmly applauded, as, indeed, they deserved to be.

The roll was called. Mr. Offutt received 88 votes; Mr. L. D. Parker received 1 vote—that of Mr. Offutt.

The Clerk appointed Owens and Parker a committee to escort the new Speaker to the chair. Mr. Owens made the presentation in a short speech that was full of good words for his successful competitor.

Mr. Offutt spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I thank you profoundly for this distinguished honor. Young, and, it may be, too inexperienced to meet all the duties of this onerous position, I rely on your assistance to insure the success of my work. I pledge you that always and under all circumstances I shall faithfully and sincerely try to do right and be just and impartial to every one. If, thus acting, I err, I expect the charity of your forgiveness. I come to this chair with no resentments to gratify and no friends to favor above their merits. In the formation of committees I shall endeavor to seek worth, fitness and capacity, with the hope that wise and judicious legislation may be proposed and enacted to the material advancement and prosperity of the State we all love so well."

The remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

The Chair announced that nominations for Chief Clerk of the House were in order. Gov. Meriwether, of Jefferson, nominated E. Polk Johnson, of Louisville. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Flipper, of Monroe. Mr. Johnson received 89 votes and took the oath of office.

Mr. Perry, of Owen, nominated Willis Ringo, of Bickmon, for Assistant Clerk. Mr. Ringo received 95 votes and the oath was administered to him.

Mr. Ratcliffe, of Harrison, nominated W. E. Railley for Sergeant-at-Arms. On the call Railley was given 93 votes and was sworn in.

The Speaker called for nominations for Doorkeeper, but recognized Gov. Meriwether, of Jefferson, who moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and stated, in explanation of his motion, that under the law regulating the election of a United States Senator, the balloting must begin on the second Tuesday after the organization. The Senate was already organized, and if the House completed its organization to-day, some members were in doubt whether the balloting should begin on the 8th or the 15th inst. In order to avoid any trouble about this, he hoped the House would adjourn till to-morrow.

Gov. Meriwether withdrew his motion to allow Mr. Owens, of Scott, to move for the appointment of Committee on Rules, which motion was adopted. The committee was announced as follows: Mr. Speaker Offutt, Chairman; Owens, Stone, Adair, Talbott, Stoll and Parker.

Mr. Read, of Louisville, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inviting the resident pastors of the various churches to open the proceedings of the House with prayer, alternating with each other in the performance of the service in such order as they shall themselves arrange. Mr. Read was appointed a committee to wait on the ministers and inform them of the adoption of this resolution.

Gov. Meriwether then renewed his motion, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

KENTUCKY INTELLIGENCE.

WINCHESTER.

A HOMEOPATHIC DOCTOR WHO IS EASILY OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE AND ON WITH THE NEW.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WINCHESTER, Jan. 1.—Winchester is much excited over the sudden appearance on the scene of action of one of her late physicians with a new wife. The particulars of the case, though somewhat lengthy, will prove to be something new to the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL, as well as something rather unusual on this side of the Ohio. About a year ago Dr. H. Monroe, a homeopathic doctor, accompanied by his wife, came to this town and, taking board in a private family, the Doctor began to ply his avocation. The theory of homeopathy in this city was a thing entirely new, but, notwithstanding this fact, his practice increased to a somewhat alarming extent, at least to our old tried physicians and surgeons, of whom our city is bountifully supplied. The Doctor and his most estimable lady—for she was admired by all the ladies of the city—purported to have hailed from Doylestown, Ohio, and to all appearances lived quite agreeably together, having been legally married some twelve years ago. The Doctor became interested in the hop culture, a new enterprise here, and prepared a yard of some four or five acres in extent. Suddenly, about eight weeks ago, the couple disappeared and rumor had it that they were a fraud, at least the Mayor of this city had received a letter to that effect from relatives in Ohio. It was believed by knowing ones that the Doctor had been warned of this and had skipped the town.

There were many here, however, who were slow to believe that he could be guilty of such a fraud and contended that he and his wife were at Doylestown, O., winding up the estate of the Doctor's father who had recently died. In this they were right, for to the great surprise of all parties the dear Doctor arrived here Saturday night from Cincinnati in company with a brand new wife whom he had married in Ohio but a week ago. On investigation it seems that the Doctor and wife No. 1 separated, he obtained a divorce and married in the short time of six weeks. This kind of marrying business is something altogether new to Kentuckians. The Doctor is reported to have said that he is here to stay, and as he has many friends here doubtless will soon grow into a large and lucrative practice. Wife No. 2 is an exceedingly handsome lady and the Doctor is one of the finest-looking men that one would find in a day's travel.

LEXINGTON.

A PARTY OF BLUEGRASS GENTLEMEN RIDE TO THE HOUNDS IN AN OLD TIME FOX-HUNT.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, [illegible]. Among very high-toned sportsmen the greatest interest of the holiday season in Bluegrass idom has been a fox-hunt, gotten up here on a scale that eclipses anything in English story.

Strange to say, after the fox for almost a half a century was supposed to have finally left this Bluegrass country, so highly cultivated as to allow him no shelter, the real English red fox has put in an appearance here, and can be "started" by experts in their habits very readily.

The hunt, from which the dogs have not yet come in, was chaperoned by Richard Redd, Esq., a gentleman who has faithfully and competently discharged the duties of several offices, and is an officer in the Presbyterian church in this city. The party included gentlemen, only of the highest standing, from seventeen counties and five States. Among them was Dr. R. J. Spurr, aged 77 years, "whose youth is renewed like the eagle's" when the chase is mentioned. He is the gentleman who lately built a monument in the hearts of his countrymen by making the workmen chisel his bust off the keystone of our fine Court-house, when they, unknown to him, had put a very perfect likeness of him there. He rode neck and neck with the youngest.

Squire Muir, of this city, once a contending candidate for the Legislature from this county, brought back the "brush."

There was doubtless the handsomest thing in the way of a "pack" of hounds ever brought together in the West. Among them were two dogs that had just arrived from Europe, and there were several that had previously come from England. There were dogs from Georgia, Virginia, Maryland and New York. A thoroughbred dog belonging to Mr. Muir carried off the bays.

The chase started near Lexington and ran into Frankfort and took a circuit into Bourbon county, a distance of 60 miles.

Some of the dogs are still straying in Bourbon county. The run was all or chiefly made in daylight.

FRANKLIN.

THE TOWN WITHOUT A CITY GOVERNMENT—A BABY IN ITS CRADLE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT TO DEATH BY ITS NINE-YEAR-OLD BROTHER.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKLIN, Jan. 1.—A dead-lock in the city government exists. Two Councilmen represent each of the four wards, who elect a Mayor in case of a vacancy. Four are fixed in their opposition to Mayor-elect Kohllepp, and believe that he is restrained from exercising the functions of the office in any way until the injunction suit begun by Dr. A. C. Vallandingham to contest the validity of his election is passed upon by the proper tribunal. The other four are equally strong in their support of Kohllepp, and refuse to budge an inch. There is no odd man to put the government in motion. This stagnates business. Saloon men dare not sell for want of license. Other businesses are closed from this cause. How long this state of affairs will exist is doubtful.

The three children of Mr. Joe Burch, a prominent citizen of this county, engaged in sport in the absence of their parents; the eldest, who is about nine years old, went to a drawer and took therefrom a loaded pistol. He was fooling with the pistol, which accidentally exploded and killed the baby in the cradle.

New Orleans Races Postponed.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The races were postponed until Thursday, the track being deep in mud and the weather uncomfortably cool. Entries and pools stand. To-night is the coldest of the season, and the outlook is not by any means auspicious for successful winter racing.

A Chance for a Will Contest.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. 1.—Edward Keyes, who died in Unity, N. H., a few days ago, left to the school district of the town twelve thousand dollars, all his property except forty-five dollars, which he gave to his only daughter.

1884.

How the Youngster in Swaddling Clothes Was Received By the Happy Masses Yesterday.

Many Louisville Homes Open to Visiting Friends, Who Call in Countless Numbers.

The Scenes and Incidents of the Receptions All of a Delightfully-To-Be-Remembered Character.

Gov. and Mrs. Knott's First Entertainment in the Executive Mansion Largely Attended.

THE OCCASION ELSEWHERE.

There is certainly no department of service under this great and enlightened Government that is more in need of rigid investigation than the Weather Bureau. The Signal Service is simply atrocious. It has for weeks been at variance with human comfort and whatever was proposed in the way of harmless amusements, from a church meeting to a matinee. It is aggressively and malignantly opposed to everything—a sort of vaporized nihilism; and even a palliating attempt to distribute the miserable, all-pervading dampness where it would do the least harm is conspicuously absent from its consideration. At Christmas, when a man drank his egg-nog under his own fig-tree, and was chiefly engaged in contemplating the munificent liberality of his friends, and computing his own outlay upon the season of general good will, the incessant drizzle and the fog that wraps you like a wet blanket might have been pardoned. But to perpetrate such a thing at New Year, when the population of a great city is occupied in whisking about like leaves in a November wind; to keep creation dripping like a mop, until every creature who is exposed to the outer atmosphere for ten minutes may absorb enough dampness to make him feel like a water-logged craft stuck fast in some malarial bayou, is a considerable strain upon a nature prone to resent injury. Anything more maliciously inclement than yesterday is not conceivable. It was a day to make a man hug the fire and shiver at the mere mention of a decollete bodice and bare arms. A prodigious dampness that made the powder roll up on your face in pasty lumps, took the polish off shoe-leather, and painted the most temperate nose in tints of vivid carnation and made it vie with the acknowledged colors of the habitual imbiber, prevailed everywhere; briefly a day to make everybody look his worst, and feel his worst; and the glow within, the fragrance of flowers and the appetizing odor of spread feasts only made it seem the more like striking the first cycle of the Inferno when you came out. It is alleged that the fashion of calling on New Year's day is going into a decline, but New Year in Louisville does not bear out the statement. Everybody who was not receiving was calling, and some were attempting both. The number of invitations extended to each lady, and the limited time allowed to each place, kept them hurrying from point to point in a way that practically amounted to calling. Everybody was everywhere, and was there all at once. The calling began and ended much more promptly than heretofore, and in this respect the ceremony has certainly scored an improvement.

Among the delightful

INFORMAL

affairs, modeled after the old plan, were those of Mrs. Ballard and her daughters, Misses Mary, Susie and Fanny, who received their friends from 4 to 6 in the afternoon; Mrs. Lyttleton Cooke, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Dave Kellar and Miss Carrie Cooke, Miss Addy, of Cincinnati, who is their guest, and Misses Hunioon, Blakemore and Eloise Kennedy, from 5 to 8 o'clock; Mrs. Whiteman Wood, assisted by Mrs. Samuel B. Richardson, Miss McMullen, of San Francisco, Misses Yandell, Bruce and Henning, from 6 to 9; and that of Mrs. Bishop Dudley, and the Misses Dudley, from 3 to 7, assisted by Miss McKenzie, of Baltimore, and Miss Noland, of Virginia.

MRS. W. B. BELKNAP

celebrated the occasion with elegant hospitality at her handsome residence on Fourth avenue, between the hours of 3 and 6. She was assisted by Mrs. Morris Belknap, Mrs. C. J. F. Alleo, Misses Richardson, Miss Belknap and Miss Belle Willetts, all of whom were attired in rich and tasteful toilets.

MRS. HALL AND THE MISSES HALL

received their friends at their residence, on Broadway, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., where the palatial stretches of parlor and hall afforded ample room to the crowds that came and went during the hours announced. Mrs. Hall wore a toilet of electric blue surah, trimmed with Duchess lace; Mrs. McNairy, black silk; Miss Mary Hall, blue brocade; Mrs. W. B. Grubbs, black satin, with cascade trimming, trimmed with white lace; Miss Rena Hall, white brocade, trimmed with silk embroidery; Mrs. Long, black silk, with point lace. The ladies receiving with them were Miss Doolittle, of New York, in a court train of old gold brocade, with cream satin front; Miss Maria Burnett, in a pale pink brocade, over a petticoat of pink plush a shade darker; Miss Mary Burnett, in a blue brocaded silk and white lace; Miss Currine McNairy, full court train of white ottoman, with front embroidered in gold and pearls; Miss Annie Baxter, cream satin with lace trimming; Miss Bijur, black satin, embroidered in silver sprays of wheat, with silver trimmings; Miss Sallie Fitde, white ottoman repp; Miss Mary Kean Buckner, of New York, white satin, handsomely trimmed with lace; Mrs. Arthur Robinson, blue brocaded satin and Duchesse lace; Miss Carrie Robinson, white cashmere trimmed with feathers.

MRS. JUDGE BRUCE AND DAUGHTER

received yesterday from 3 to 6 P. M. Mrs. Bruce wore black velvet, with point-lace fichu; Miss Bruce wore full-flounced skirt of white crepe, with a bodice of pale green satin. They were assisted by Miss Yandell, in a court train toilet of white brocade, with front of pearl net; Mrs. M. Lewis Clark, in court train of claret brocade over a petticoat of cream satin; Miss Susie Blakemore, in white satin trimmed with crystal passementerie; Miss Jacob, in steel-colored satin en train; Miss Brannin, handsome white moire, with tulle drapery and ruchings and an elaborate garniture of flowers.

MRS. HENRY L. POPE

received with her daughters, Mrs. J. Bruce Morson, Mrs. Burwell K. Marshall, the Misses Marshall, Miss Eaches and Mrs. T. A. Lyon, Mrs. Sothern K. Davie, Mrs. H. P. Forwood, Misses Jean Wright, Helen Veech, Hattie Bishop, Blanche Kelley and Daisy Forwood, from 4 to 6. Though so many participated, the reception was delightfully informal and enjoyable, and the parlors were crowded with callers during the hours announced. Mrs. Pope wore an elegant black embossed velvet; Mrs. Morson, a train of olive satin over a front of pale pink brocade, with lace trimming; Mrs. Burwell Marshall wore a court train of electric blue

brocade over a front of pale blue ottoman; Mrs. T. A. Lyon, black velvet, with point lace fichu and bonnet with white plumes; Mrs. Sothern J. Davie, train skirt of blue and cardinal brocade, with overdress of dark cardinal ottoman; Mrs. Forwood, black brocade, with chenille trimming; Miss Sallie Marshall, court train of cream brocaded satin, trimmed with lace; Miss Mary Floyd Marshall, Spanish lace over white silk; Miss Eaches, white embroidered mull; Miss Forwood, blue vailing, with cardinal velvet trimmings; Miss Jean Wright, crimson satin train, with front of ecru brocade; Miss Helen Veech, train of cream satin, with front of deep crimson; Miss Hattie Bishop, white cashmere trimmed with swansdown; Miss Blanche Kelly, pink ottoman rep en train, with chenille trimming of the same shade.

Mrs. J. M. Robinson and Miss Robinson received yesterday from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Wm. Bridgeford, Mrs. Garvin Bell, Mrs. John Gilmer Speed, of New York, the Misses Rosson, Misses Bangs, Miss Jacob, Miss Yandell, Miss Mattie Sneed, Miss Sadie Bell, Miss Margie Tilman, Miss Louise Craig, Miss Slaughter, of New York, and Miss Reid, of Staunton, Va. Mrs. Robinson wore a toilet of black lace; Miss Robinson, blue satin with point lace; Mrs. Bridgeford wore a train toilet of crimson brocaded satin; Mrs. Carley, cardinal and pink brocade in elaborate pattern overskirt of cardinal satin; Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, black velvet with white lace; Mrs. John Gilmer Speed, dark velvet court train, with white embossed front; Miss Holloway, crimson velvet court train over a pink petticoat; Miss Bangs, black lace dress over cardinal; Mittie Bangs, blue silk and white lace; Miss Margie Tilman, white silk and lace; Miss Reid, white Ottoman; Miss Slaughter, of New York, white satin; Mrs. Garvin Bell, white silk; Miss Tommie Duke, pink satin, with jet trimmings; Miss Louise Craig, pink satin.

MR. SHERLEY'S RECEPTION.

Everybody went to Mr. Sherley's, where a reception was held in honor of the Misses Sherlock and Miss Johnston, of Cincinnati. The rooms, the stairway and the halls were full. All stopped there, if but for a moment, and it was a general gathering of clans. Apart from any preparation that was made for entertaining, the house and all that pertains to it, in the way of ingenius contrivances and artistic arrangements, is a pleasure to contemplate. Last night it was especially quaint and picturesque in its holiday welcome, full of odd nooks that were not constructed for crowds, and pleasant surprises in architecture and decoration. The softly-blending colors of the hangings, the light falling through many-colored glass, making a semi-darkness that was a pleasant relief, the music coming up faint and subdued after turning the innumerable corners, and there the crowd, brilliant in color, restless in movement, wind in and out, never stid. The dining room in which the refreshments were served contained four tables, presided over by the four young ladies to whom the entertainment was given, and was full of picturesque details, which to describe is to destroy. Among the ladies invited, most of whom were present, were: Mrs. Dr. Cheatham, Mrs. St. John Boyle, Mrs. Isham Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Wright, Mrs. Geo. M. Davie, Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mrs. John Gilmer Speed (N. Y.), Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, Mrs. Edward Trabue, Mrs. Archie Quarrier, Mrs. S. B. Toney, Mrs. F. D. Carley, Mrs. Foster Thomas, Mrs. C. T. Collings, Mrs. Philip Peace of Philadelphia, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Bruce, Miss Hennie, Miss Barrett, Miss Sherley, Miss Morris of Michigan, Miss Yandell, Miss Cromwell of Lexington; Misses Burge, Miss Clay of Paris, Miss Alexander, Miss Mattie Snead, Miss Emma Cochran, Misses Semple, Miss Robinson, Misses Bonnycastle, Mrs. James Trabue, Mrs. John Mason Brown, Misses Willitts and their friend Miss Willis of Philadelphia, Miss McMullen of California, Misses White, Mrs. Charles Merriwether, Miss Lulie Henning, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Miss Hall, Misses Dudley, Miss McKenzie of Baltimore, Miss Noland of Virginia, Mrs. Col. Kelly, Mrs. Wm. Belknap, Miss Lou Belknap and Mrs. Powhatan Woolridge.

THE GRAND FINISH

was at the Galt House. Though everybody declared they were worn out, they somehow summoned sufficient vitality to the front to put in an hour at the Galt. In remembrance of the crush that prevailed last year, extensive preparations were made for entertaining, and though the hours announced by others made the arrivals rather late they all came at last. A handsome supper was served, music was provided and the halls were thronged to a late hour by a gay crowd, a little weary possibly, but still alive to the opportunity for enjoyment. Among the ladies receiving were Mrs. Marc Munday, in a toilet of purple and pale lavender; Mrs. Gen. Echols, black velvet and lace; Mrs. Louis Kean, court train of black velvet, with front of salmon pink, with lace and jet trimming; Mrs. G. A. Owen, black embossed velvet; Mrs. L. C. Woolfolk, French pink and blue brocade, with duchesse lace; Mrs. Barkmeyer, dark cardinal, with handsome brocaded front in crimson and pink; Mrs. Goldsmith, Nile-green satin and cardinal plush; Miss Beckurts, white silk and blue embossed velvet. The greater number of the costumes have been already described. A few not mentioned above are as follows: Miss Lillie Turner, white brocade and crystal passementerie; Miss Lillie Jefferson, white embossed velvet; Mrs. Dr. Cheatham, pink ottoman rep en *train* and duchesse lace; Mrs. Maize, shrimp-pink, with train of garnet velvet; Mrs. A. E. Wilson, ruby velvet, with ruchings of handsome lace; Mrs. Elkin, of Columbia, embroidered petticoat of pink, with bronze overdress; Miss Eva Sherley, pink ottoman rep.

The reception held by

MRS. JAS. LEECH

yesterday, and the young ladies who assisted her, had a purpose beyond the simple enjoyment of a few hours. The young ladies are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and their object is not only to promote temperance in the general acceptation of the term, but temperance in dress as well. Their attempt is to show that social enjoyment does not depend entirely upon what man drinks or woman wears, that people will come to see their friends in spite of the fact that no wine will be offered them. This is the first entertainment given by the organization as a body, and while the ladies individually are of assured social position, it is to give to the Society a position socially that will enable it to act more effectively and widen its field of influence. The success of the experiment was all that could have been desired by the most interested. Among the ladies were Mrs. E. Beeler, Mrs. Charles Gates, Mrs. Charles P. Robinson, Mrs. James A. Leech, Misses Hallie Quigley, Gertie Hull, Mary Fry, Dora Wheat, Mildred Matlack, Alice Pirtle, Gussie and Anna Strater, Sallie Briscoe Beeler, Minnie Sentenney, Mattie Messick, Lizzie Atwood and Carrie Leech. These ladies were assisted by Mrs. Lewis G. Wells, Misses Mamie Messick and Edmonia Post.

THE LADIES OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

received between the hours of 2 and 10 o'clock, P. M., in their new headquarters, over the Polytechnic Library. In all nearly 500 called to pay their respects, and the rooms were crowded all the afternoon and evening. The ladies took turns in entertaining their visitors, a number of whom had been reformed through their work. The choicest of temperance refreshments were served.

ONE of the pleasantest and most crowded receptions of the day was that held by Mrs. Toney and her sisters, the Misses Burge, between the hours of 5 and 9 P. M. Eichhorn's orchestra was in attendance, and crowds of gayly dressed ladies and gentlemen of more somber attire were flitting in and out continually. There was time for little else than to exchange a compliment or a little small talk, or sip a glass of wine, before those who came must be off again, and even Mrs. Toney and the Misses Burge had them away presently to participate in the merry-making of their neighbor, but the gayety was spirited and sparkling while it lasted. Mrs. Toney wore a pink brocaded court train over a blue front, covered with point lace flounces; Miss Sara Burge, white satin, with front of seed pearls; Miss Annie, light blue court train, with front and sleeves of amber; Mrs. Gaylord was there in black velvet; Miss Winston, in a combination toilet of blue Ottoman rep and old gold brocade; Miss Meadullen, of California, in pale pink silk, trimmed with Marabou feathers; Miss Hewitt, in white satin, trimmed with chenille; Mrs. Henry Watterson, in white Ottoman rep and brocade en train; Mrs. A. Quarrier, in handsomely embroidered petticoat, with train of brocaded satin; Miss Julia Tapp, in white brocaded silk and crystal trimming; Miss Prater, of Cincinnati, Nile-green silk; Miss Cochran, white silk; Miss Browning, red satin; Miss Patti Moore, in pink silk, with garnet velvet front embroidered in daisies; Miss Duncan, with silk; Miss Rogers, in pink silk. A number of other ladies were present who attended previous receptions, and whose costumes have already been described.

MISS MINNIE NAHM received at her residence, No. 208 East Madison street, from 6 to 8 P. M. She was assisted by Mrs. S. S. Leopold, Mrs. Jean Starr, Mrs. Julia Sachs, Miss Emma Leopold, of Philadelphia; Miss Jenny Levi, of Evansville, and Miss Ophelia Adler, of Evansville. The costumes were as follows:

Miss Nahm wore pale-blue silk, combined with navy-blue velvet, and diamond ornaments; Mrs. S. S. Leopold, black velvet court train, white and silver brocade and diamonds; Mrs. Jean Starr and Mrs. Julia Sachs, both pale-blue satin and brocade, ornaments pearls; Miss Emma Leopold, pale-pink silk and brocade, chenille trimming; Miss Levi, crushed strawberry and fawn-colored satin; Miss Ophelia Adler, blue velvet and diamonds.

MRS. N. HOFHEIMER received at her residence on Ormsby avenue, assisted by Mrs. L. Hofheimer, Misses Hattie and Fannie Barkhouse, Mrs. L. Strauss, Mrs. S. Leopold, Miss Della Schwartz, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Miss Emma Leopold. The dresses of the ladies were especially beautiful. Mrs. N. Hofheimer wore garnet velvet, court train, cream brocaded front, point lace, diamonds; Miss Leopold, gray velvet and train, point lace, diamonds; Mrs. Hattie Barkhouse, white silk demi-train, pearls; Miss Fannie Barkhouse, blue velvet, diamonds; Miss Schwartz, black velvet, Spanish lace; Miss Emma Leopold, pink silk, brocade. The reception lasted from 5 to 10 P. M.

MRS. NEWTON G. ROGERS gave a very pleasant reception to her friends at her residence on Caldwell street. It lasted from 4 to 10 P. M. She was assisted by her sisters, Misses Louise and Clara DelVecchio, and Miss Kittie Askin. The dresses of the ladies were: Mrs. Rogers, blue silk and velvet; ornaments, diamonds. Miss Louise DelVecchio, garnet silk and pearls. Miss Clara DelVecchio, terra cotta silk and gold ornaments. Miss Askin, blue silk and velvet; gold ornaments.

THE Misses Bierman gave an elegant reception at their residence, No. 726 First street, near Gray. It lasted from 3 to 6 P. M. They were assisted by Miss Clara Goodman, Miss Gertie Klauber and Miss Katie Jessell. The ladies' dresses were: Mrs. Bierman, black satin and lace; Miss Goodman, pink satin and garnet velvet; Miss Klauber, black silk and jet, crushed roses; Miss Jessell, black silk and jet, crushed roses.

A VERY pleasant reception was given by Miss Cliffie Dinkelspiel to her young friends at her residence, 204 East Madison street. She was assisted by several of her little companions, Misses Edith and Maud Sable, Edith Thackery, Beatrice and Gertrude Stein, Florence Seligman and Lillie Winters. The reception lasted from 8 to 12 P. M.

THE Misses Rosenbaum received their numerous friends at their residence on Sixth street. They were assisted by Miss Nora Tuchau, Miss Stella Sternau, Miss Belle Hesse, and Miss Carrie Kriegsnaber. The ladies were all in evening costume.

AT THE CHURCHES.

REV. MR. MINNIGERODE'S SERMON AT CALVARY CHURCH.

Calvary church had New Year's service yesterday morning. The Christmas festoons of cedar hung all around the church, the golden star and cross were above the chancel, and high up in the east corner was a star of blazing gas jets. After the ritual had been gone through with, Rev. Mr. Minnigerode, the rector, read from Genesis about Abraham's faith, from the second chapter of Romans about circumcision, and from the second chapter of Luke of the birth of Christ, the small choir gently singing "Oh rejoice," "As o'er the past my memory strays," "Glory be to Thee, Oh Lord," "Jesus, name of wondrous love." He then read from the text, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save his people from their sins." Matthew 1, xxi. He said: "The circumcision of Christ is recorded by only one Evangelist. There are many and useful lessons for us therein. Christ obeyed this ordinance though it then failed away. He obeyed all ordinances. Obedience is becoming to us, but there is a few deeper and broader lessons. The great object of the coming of Jesus was to save men. The chosen people did not accept him. They wanted a Saviour from the Roman masters, not a Saviour from the spiritual masters. Many of us need to be reminded of the end and object of the work of Jesus. Many think salvation is a thing far off in the future. This makes men delay confession and entering His service till the eleventh hour. He does save men in the far future, but He saves in the present. Beloved, have you accepted His offer of mercy? Are you growing in His likeness? Are you resisting sin? Two things go hand in hand, love to God and hatred of sin. The more one glows the more intense is the other.

"Brethren, we are the professed followers of Him who was a homeless wanderer, born in a manger because there was no room at the inn. He so peculiar came to make us a peculiar people, not conformed to the world in our wishes, hopes or conduct. By God's mercy we have been spared through the year to see another year begin; the past year has been full of mercies, and how will the opening year be spent? Let us begin it with renewed zeal. Let us follow our Saviour, and all our shortcomings shall be wasned away."

Y. M. C. A.

THE Young Men's Christian Association received in their new building, No. 431 West Walnut street. The parlors were handsomely decorated with ivy and holly, and presented a most tasteful appearance. A crowd of visitors thronged the parlors, and were most pleasantly entertained. In all there were 430 callers, whom the following ladies alternately assisted in receiving:

Miss Blancaguiel, navy-blue silk.
Miss Dora Wheat, brocaded velvet.
Miss Mamie Messick, crushed-strawberry silk.
Miss Mamie Rankin, black lace over silk.
Miss Ata Barton, white cashmere.
Miss Sarah Webb, brown silk.
Miss Clara Durrett, black brocade.
Miss Lizzie Atwood, red satin.
Miss Abbie Huber, wine silk and velvet.
Mrs. Mourning, black velvet.
Mrs. Milton.
Mrs. M. H. Wright, black silk.
Miss Bettie Batton, drogs-of-wine silk and plush.
Miss Strader, black velvet.
Miss Thomasson, black silk.
Miss Wilcox, wine silk and plush.
Miss Mattie Huber, brown cashmere.
Miss Hanford, pink silk and lace.
Mrs. A. H. Davie, green brocaded velvet.
Mrs. Dr. Matthews, wine silk and velvet.
Mrs. Dr. Cheatham, green and blue silk.
Miss Annie Kimble, wine cloth.
Miss M. Christenson, black silk.
Miss Jennie Dempsey, brocaded satin.
Miss Lucinda James, blue velvet.
Miss J. Williams, black costume.
Mrs. J. Morrison, wine silk.
Miss Mamie Huber, black moire antique.
Miss Lizzie Davidson, brown street costume.
Miss Mary Griffith, dark suit.
Miss Jennie Moses, silk and brocaded velvet.
Mrs. Ridgely Griffith, street dress.
Mrs. Drue Cauren, Frankfort, black satin.
Mrs. Lizzie Fischer, checked cloth.
Miss Rose Bauer, cloth costume.
Miss Katie Bauer, wine-colored suit.
Mrs. J. R. Clark, black satin.
Miss Callaghan, chocolate silk.

THE L. and N. Railroad Branch also received at their headquarters, No. 911 W. Broadway. The reception was for the benefit of members connected with the railroad and their friends. Refreshments were served and the callers were entertained with music and conversation. A most delightful time was passed by the visitors, and the reception can not fail to add to the attractiveness and prosperity of the branch.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Second Presbyterian church held a New Year's day prayer-meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Holy Name Society, whose object is to abolish profanity, attended communion at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and after solemn vespers and benediction at 7 P. M., renewed the act of consecration.

THE ladies who were on the Reception Committee of the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. will set a lunch at 12 o'clock today in their rooms at 911 East Broadway. Enough eatables for this were left over from yesterday, and all their friends are invited to call.

THE Walnut-street Presbyterian church was the recipient of a New Year's present. It was a handsome pulpit for the church, given by one of its members, Mrs. E. W. Smith. It was quite an agreeable surprise, both to the minister, Mr. J. R. Celler, and to the congregation.

ALL the Orphans' Homes, of which blessings Louisville has a larger number than any city of the same or double the population, received yesterday. Candy, cards, clothing, money, provisions, and everything else appropriate was showered into these sheltering arms of society.

YESTERDAY the Feast of Circumcision was celebrated in all the Catholic churches, and appropriately referred to in those Episcopal churches which held service. At the Dominican church the celebration was attended with great solemnity. Father M. A. Feeley delivered an eloquent and learned discourse on the origin of the rite of circumcision, which began with Abraham, the father of the faithful. He also enlarged upon the benefit of celebrating the feast.

ON New Year's eve, Chestnut-street Baptist Sunday-school held their holiday festival. The homelike church was packed with people. Four trees stood on the pulpit stage. Superintendent W. J. Duncan read a good report of the year's work. Recitations were given by Misses Mary Garrett, Florence Kubbah and George Kubbah. The event of the evening was a Christmas drama, "The Pine Family," arranged by Miss Agnes Osborne. The scene panel with the four pine trees: *Father Pine*, Wm. Ramsey; *Mother Pine*, Miss Jessie Broadus; *Scrub Pine*, Arthur Garrett, and *Little Cone*, Florence Kubbah, singing a Christmas carol and signing that they had not been selected for Christmas trees. Ettie Tinsley and S. Robert enter hunting for Santa Claus, to ask him to bring the Sunday-school a Christmas tree. The tired children going to sleep, are awakened by Santa Claus' dwarfs coming in and telling all about the Sunday school and its wants. The next scene showed the pine trees loaded with presents as Christmas trees. The dwarfs, *Nellie Shed*, of "Lantern Red;" *Harry True*, of "Lantern Blue;" *Felix Dean*, of "Lantern Green," and *Tiny Mite*, "with yellow light," took charge, lighted up and decorated the trees, singing charmingly as they worked. A long list of presents were given to officers, scholars and teachers. Dr. Weaver got a $50 suit of clothes, Mrs. Weaver a purse of money, and the Orphans' Home was well remembered. In a large box on the stage nearly every one placed a donation for the poor, and it will require a wagon to haul it all away.

LOCAL RUMINATIONS.

THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND HIS ASSISTANT OPEN THEIR HEARTS.

Misty, dark and sloppy without, bright and cheery within, the New Year dawned yesterday. It was dark enough in the evening for an Arctic day, and the ceaseless mist that kept up a monotonous drip, drip, drip from the roofs never lifted even at noon. Few people went out of doors, and these few hurried along the streets under dripping umbrellas and tightly buttoned overcoats. The mist changed into a fine rain in the afternoon, and by 4 o'clock the streets were growing rapidly dark. The sidewalks wore a more deserted and cheerless appearance than ever, and this was heightened by the absence of the brilliantly lighted stores which on other evenings brighten up the principle thoroughfares.

But dark and wet and disagreeable as it was outside, it was all warmth and light within. It was New Year's day, and though it might have been sunny and cheery it could not have been more enjoyable or more enjoyed. In a city of 175,000 souls there are too many young hearts and sunny tempers to let adverse weather throw the gloom of the surroundings over their spirits. Aye, and cheery elderly people, too, for not all who have reached the sober side of life will relegate the mirth and merrymaking entirely to their juniors. Good humor has the Midas touch which can transmute all seasons to the gold of happiness. And in all the homes of this beautiful Falls City, from the brownstone fronts of Fourth avenue to the wretched hovels of the alleys, there were but few which did not feel the reviving influences of the New Year's birth. The proud and opulent, the simple and lowly were alike the better and brighter for the kindly thoughts and purer resolves with which the day has been attended, from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

It is an odd custom and a contradictory one which attends the turning over of so many new leaves, with the drinking of innumerable toasts. From morning to night there is a constant bibulation, and the tongue of the thirsty is titillated by every imaginable drink. There is the dainty glass of champagne with a beaded crest, and that rare bouquet which comes from the grape which has been sunned on vine-clad hills and gathered by the Madonna damsels of Italy; there is the honest bumper of foamy egg-nog, the secret of whose decoction was vouchsafed to man by some kindly spirit; there is the schooner of beer, with amber sparkles and a crest of scintillating diamonds, which lips must blow off ere it is quaffed; and too often there are uncompromising glasses, so "straight" that he who drinks thereof shall soon be crooked, both in walk and in vision. It is the custom of the New Year, and it always will be, but with all this there were few drunkards on the streets, and the quiet of the holiday was not broken by even one encounter.

The courts were all closed with the exception of a light city docket, which was quickly disposed of, and so was the City Hall, Post-office, and other public buildings. The stores followed suit, and by 12 o'clock the busy stream of traffic, which not even death can interrupt, had ceased. For the time tired clerks and even pale-faced shop-girls were given a much-needed rest, while for a brief season the proprietors shook off the burden of their responsibilities.

It was New Year's, but in all their merry-making the most unpoetical of the revelers were in the thoughtful German's spirit when he wrote:

The years have linings just as goblets do,
The Old Year is the lining to the New;
Filled with the wine of tender memories
The golden Was doth line the silver Is.

ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF BEN BACHE'S RECEPTION.

The joyous whirl of New Year greetings that swept over the city yesterday were preceded by an event of the previous evening that deserves more than ordinary notice. It was not heralded by any gorgeous announcements as to the place and how or who was to assist the host or hostess. It was simply a manifestation of filial devotion that has not had a counterpart in the city for many a day, and it will be a long time befor it is surpassed. It took place on New Year's Eve at Sayre and Market streets, at a neat new cottage concerning which little was known during its construction. Ben Bache, the Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, is well known to everybody in the city, but his natural reserve has no doubt kept thousands from becoming intimate with him. His aged father, Louis Bache, is also known to a great many citizens as a scientific blacksmith, at which calling he has spent his life in Louisville, without, however, being able to lay up a fund for his old age, and since the frost of years have whitened his locks he has found it necessary to prolong the anvil chorus. Throughout his life's conflict against encroachments of more youthful and favored competitors his wife has kept at his side, encouraging him onward in the battle of life, and aiding him to the extent of her power. To say that Ben, the Assistant Chief, has been a dutiful and affectionate son would add nothing to his meed of praise, because every one who knows him is cognizant of the fact that, since arriving at manhood's estate, he has never for a moment neglected the welfare and comfort of his parents. But the outcome of a venture he has had in hand several weeks has sent a thrill of joyous surprise through the breasts of those who thought they knew him best. At the point indicated, aided and encouraged by his wife, he has recently constructed a cottage, and supplied it with all the conveniences and comforts of domestic life. During the past week or two he has been very urgent in his demands upon the workmen to have the building completed, and on Monday afternoon the last tack was driven in the carpet, and the furniture, from parlor to kitchen, was all arranged for housekeeping. Hastening to the rooms occupied by his father and mother, on Seventh and Jefferson streets, he persuaded the latter to visit friends in Jeffersonville, lest she might detect something unusual in his movements at their old home, and spoil the surprise in store for her. His father was at the shop and as soon as his mother was gone he had a few venerated articles of housekeeping removed to the new cottage and locked the doors of the old home. He then started his son Alex with a buggy after his mother, and when the word reached her she was enjoying herself with her friends over the river. She responded to the summons to return, but as the buggy sped through the streets on this side of the river she discovered that she had been taken past her home and demanded an explanation from her grandson. He replied that his father had instructed him to take her down town, but that he would bring her back when she got ready to come. This explanation pacified her and when the new cottage was reached Ben assisted her in alighting and escorted her into the house, where his wife awaited her. The house, with all it contained, was shown to her and she was then informed that she was "at home." Alex, who had returned home and found the place locked up. A co-tenant had replied to his inquiries that his wife had moved in the afternoon, but where to he did not know. This perplexed the old man and he was in a peck of trouble when found. No reply was made to his domestic inquiries, but he was informed that Ben wanted him down town, and with great reluctance he entered the buggy. He was ushered into the cottage where the quiet but happy quartet awaited him, and after being conducted through the house was informed by Ben that "you and mother are at home." The tears welled up in the aged couples eyes as they began to comprehend the situation, and a charming ecstacy of delight pervaded that circle of friends. No guests were invited to witness the scene, and but one or two of Ben's confidential friends knew of it, but in all that constitutes earthly happiness the occasion was so foreign to the ordinary worldly "at home" affairs that the vail of home is drawn over it. During the evening the happiness that abounded in that new cottage was pure, genuine and thorough, but it was no more genuine and substantial than are the above details truthful. Ben Bache made a truly happy New Year for those he loved.

MAJOR HUGHES' ENTERTAINMENT.

Among the many receptions in the city yesterday none was more thoroughly enjoyed than that of Maj. Ed. Hughes at the Central engine-house. The Major even surprised his best friends, and far excelled any of his previous efforts in the entertaining line. According to custom, however, he made a day of it, and the doors were opened from morning until night. Everybody was welcome, and his friends came in crowds, the office being filled the whole time. The Major was assisted by that amiable young gentleman, Mr. Emile Bourlier, and Captains Bache and Addis. There was plenty to eat and drink, with fine cigars in abundance, and a happy day was spent by all the boys of the department.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

GOV. AND MRS. KNOTT ENTERTAIN A HOST OF THE FASHION AND ELITE OF THE STATE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 1.—The Executive mansion has been in a brilliant blaze of beauty and culture all the afternoon. The distinguished people now gathered at the Capital—Senators, Representatives, candidates, other visitors and the State officials—have been paying their "Happy New Year" calls to Gov. and Mrs. Knott, coming and going in a constant stream and keeping the parlors and refreshment rooms thronged. The quiet ease and elegance which surrounded the entertainment called forth much admiration on the part of the callers, and many encomiums were paid to the refined and cultured wife of our worthy and honored Governor. Also to the lady visitors at the mansion—Mrs. Wickliffe Chapman, Miss Purrington, of New York; Miss Ray, of Lebanon; Miss Wickliffe, of Bardstown, and Miss Katie Helm, of Elizabethtown, together with the other ladies herein mentioned, who aided Mrs. Knott in the entertainment—was the success greatly due.

The menu comprised every tempting variety of food that culinary ingenuity could furnish, and the beautiful arrangement of the tables in the setting and ornamentations challenged the praise of every caller.

Mrs. Knott, who is in delicate health and not fully equal to so arduous a task as receiving as many as two hundred callers, was attired in black velvet and pearls, with Marshal Neil buds and violets for ornaments, and was assisted by the following ladies:

Mrs. Lieut. Gov. Hindman, white satin front, hand-painted crimson satin train, diamonds and scarlet thyme flowers ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. Wathen, of Louisville, steel silk and natural flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. Col. Castleman, of Louisville, white satin brocade front, trimmed with gold cord, and black velvet court train.

Mrs. Col. John F. Davis, of Frankfort, black silk, laces and diamonds.

Mrs. Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, handsome black silk; cameos.

Mrs. Wickliffe Chapman, handsome black dress and diamonds.

Mrs. Orbison, of Frankfort, white cashmere train; diamonds.

Mrs. John L. Sneed, of Frankfort, blue ottoman rep, duchess lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Attorney General Hardin, of Frankfort, black silk and lace; cameos.

Mrs. Col. John R. Procter, of Frankfort, black silk and lace.

Miss Ray, of Lebanon, black satin, Spanish lace; natural flowers and diamonds.

Miss Purrington, of New York city, white satin, lace overskirt; natural flowers and pearls.

Miss Katie Helm, of Elizabethtown, cream silk moire antique; natural flowers.

Miss Wickliffe, of Bardstown, cream-colored brocade and satin; natural flowers.

Miss Ida Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, blue satin plush, train lace.

Miss Elizayne Helm, of Elizabethtown, pink brocade, rose-colored velvet and diamonds.

Miss Pittie Roberts, of Frankfort, pink cashmere and satin; diamonds.

Miss Terrie Blackburn, of Versailles, pink silk and cashmere; pearls.

Miss Helen Trimble, of Covington, white ottoman silk, Duchess lace; diamonds.

Miss Belle Sanders, of Frankfort, shrimp pink and satin brocade train; diamonds.

Miss Georgie Bowman, of Frankfort, pale blue silk, lace and handsome ornaments.

Miss Jennie Benedict, of Louisville, white embroidered tulle; diamonds.

Miss Mona Tate, of Frankfort, pink ottoman rep embroidered in pearls; diamonds.

Miss Willie Bowman, of Frankfort, pale blue silk, lace and handsome ornaments.

Gen. John S. Williams, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn and wife were numbered among the numerous company, as were also Mr. Geo. H. Webb, Clerk of Jefferson county, and wife, of Louisville.

Private Secretary Kincaid, and Col. John B. Castleman, Maj. Wickliffe Chapman and Dr. Wathen, of Louisville, were the Governor's aids-de-camp during the evening. The occasion was the Governor's and Mrs. Knott's first regular entertainment, and it is safe to predict that no past administration even eclipsed this in the manifestation of genuine Kentucky hospitality.

LEXINGTON.

THE LADIES WHO RECEIVED AND WHO VISITED THEM.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Jan. 1.—Prominent among the New Year's receivers in this city are the following:

Mrs. John Carty, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Mays and Mrs. Ranck, between 2 and 6 P. M.

Misses Higgins, of 145 North Broadway, assisted by Miss Crockett, of Shelbyville, and Miss Webb, of New Orleans, from 4 to 10.

Mrs. Justice, of 137 East Third street, assisted by Miss Mamie Warfield, Miss Susie Cromwell and Miss Fannie Elliott, from 2 till 10.

Mrs. E. Berkley Hayman and Miss Hayman, from 4 until 9, assisted by Mrs. J. W. Sayre, Miss Cosby, Miss Warfield and Miss Stanhope.

Mrs. E. S. DeLong, assisted by Mrs. R. S. Bullock, Mrs. Bridge, and Misses Bullock, Gibson, McDowell and Shelby, from 5 to 10 P. M., northeast corner of Limestone and Fourth streets.

The Misses Greenleaf at their residence on Broadway, assisted by Misses Jessie Preston, Rosa Johnson, Minnie Sayre, Nellie Kinkead, Jennie Thornton, Carrie Lewinskie, Mattie Berkley, Susie Cromwell, Minnie Gratz and Barton Shelby.

Mrs. Dr. Skillman, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Matt Scott, Mrs. C. S. Scott, Mrs. Bergland, Miss Craycraft, of Ohio, Miss Cunningham, of Louisville, Miss Lizzie Bruce, Miss Ella Williams and Miss Scott, of Illinois, from 2 to 8 P. M.

Mrs. Alexander Jeffrey, assisted by her daughter, Miss Rosa V. Johnson, Mrs. C. M. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Preston, Mrs. Thomas Tidball, Mrs. John Payne, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, Mrs. Robt. Thornton; Miss Temple, of Louisville; Miss Nettie McDowell, Miss Louise Gibson, Miss Jessie Preston, Miss Jennie Thornton, Miss Elizabeth Combs, Miss Mary Kinkead, Miss Eliza Duncan, Miss Fannie Elliott, Miss Carrie Lewinski, Misses Kattie and Maggie Greenleaf, Lucy and Lily Shelby, Lizzie and Nellie Kinkead, Lutie and Fannie Todd. From 5 to 12 P. M.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND A RETINUE OF LADIES, HEADED BY MRS. CARLISLE, RECEIVE ACCORDING TO PROGRAMME.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—What a day of ceremony New Year's is in Washington official society none saved those who have passed that day at the National Capital can understand. It is believed that save during the administration of Mr. Jefferson as President, he having abolished all forms and ceremonies as to receptions at the Executive mansion, that only once since the foundation of the Government has the ceremonious reception of native and foreign officials on New Year by the President been omitted. That was New Year 1871, when, owing to the death of Secretary Belknap's wife, formerly Miss Carrie Tomlinson, of Kentucky, President Grant closed the White House New Year, and requested all officials to close their houses to visitors also. This gave great offense to the majority of the foreign Ministers, as they considered it one of the most important of their duties to assure the President of the United States, by their congratulations tendered on January 1 to the whole nation through him, of the hearty good-will of the Governments they represent toward our own. If within traveling distance of Washington they always come here on New Year on purpose to call on the President and the Secretary of State, if they return to New York or Philadelphia, where they have previously been, immediately afterwards. Notwithstanding their dislike of having the reception omitted, they find it a serious task to make the call so early as 11 A. M. A few days before New Year the following is sent them from the State Department:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Minister (or Charge d'Affaires) of (name of country is inserted), and has the honor to inform him that the President will receive the members of the diplomatic corps on Tuesday next, the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M.

This not only compels the members of the diplomatic corps, unless ill themselves, or detained by the illness or death of a relative, to attend the reception and to wear the same dress in which they would appear before any Sovereign of Europe. Accompanying the above was an invitation to breakfast at 12 at the residence of the Secretary of State.

The programme for the New Year reception at the White House has been the same for many successive years, and was as strictly followed this year as heretofore. It was as follows:

At 11 A. M., to members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

At 11:15, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

At 11:30, United States Senators and Representatives, the Judges of Court of Claims, the Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, and ex-members of the Cabinet and ex-United States Ministers.

At 12 M., the officers of the army and navy.

At 12:30 P. M., the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioners of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Postmaster General, the Solicitor General, the Assistant Attorney Generals, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the heads of bureaus of the several departments, the National Board of Health and the Civil Service Commission.

At 12:45 P. M., the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants Association of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 1 P. M., reception of citizens, which ended at 2 P. M.

However unpunctual President Arthur may be in beginning a reception, he can never be accused of procrastination in bringing one to an end, even if to do so he must publicly take out his watch and look at it to remind those around him that it is time to go. This many remember seeing him do at previous receptions, one of which was for specially invited guests.

The invitations to the ladies asked to receive with the President were written on note-paper, with the heading, in blue letters, "Executive Mansion." They read:

The President presents his compliments to Mrs. ——, and requests the pleasure of her company to assist at his New Year reception, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., December 27, 1883.

The ladies assisting the President were the wife of Speaker Carlisle, the wife and daughters of Secretary Frelinghuysen, including the wife of Assistant Secretary Davis; the wives of Secretaries Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, of Postmaster General Gresham and of Attorney General Brewster; the wives of Senators Logan, Jones, Pendleton, Warner, Miller, Frye, Miller, of California, Cullom and Hawley, and of Representatives Wadsworth, Skinner and Dorsheimer, of New York, and Steel, of Indiana, and Gen. Sheridan's wife, Admiral Porter's wife, the wife of Chief Justice Waite, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Stout, Mrs. E. F. Beale and daughter, Mrs. Kinsley (Secretary Chandler's sister-in-law), Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. McMichael, wife of the Marshal of the District, and Mrs. Rockwell, whose husband is Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Young Mr. Arthur added another young lady to this list, one to whom he has been very devoted in his attentions for nearly a year.

The number of ladies receiving with the President was much greater than usual, which crowded the Blue parlor greatly, since half the room must be kept free as a passageway for those who call and pay their respects before passing through to the other rooms. The ladies named joined the President up stairs, and it was far from being punctually at 11, the appointed hour, when the Marine Band, stationed in the outer corridor, played "Hail to the Chief," to announce his approach.

He escorted Mrs. Carlisle to the Blue parlor and placed her immediately on his right, thus admitting her claim to the first rank among ladies, which was overlooked last year in the case of Speaker Keifer's wife, who—probably through some oversight—was placed at the foot of the line of those standing beside the President. Next to Mrs. Carlisle was Mrs. Frelinghuysen, then Mrs. Robert Lincoln, next Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Gresham and Mrs. Teller last of all, because her husband's department, the Interior, was the last created of the Executive Departments.

Mrs. Carlisle wore a very rich, thick lavender-colored satin waist and train, with a white satin front embroidered in white chenille and seed pearls; ornaments diamonds. She looked very stately, and in every way equal to the position.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore black velvet with point lace fichu and coiffure of point lace and a dark crimson feather in her hair.

Mrs. Robert Lincoln wore a black and white broca

FIERCE FLAMES.

The Furniture Store of J. B. Deen, on Market Street, Swept Away by Fire.

Sternberg's Two-story Building Badly Damaged and Mrs. Wagner's Millinery Store Burned.

Mr. Deen and Family Barely Escape With Their Lives, Dressed Only in Their Night-clothes.

Three Alarms Bring Out Every Engine in the City to Fight the Encroaching Flames.

LOSS ABOUT $50,000.

Louisville was visited this morning by one of the largest and most destructive fires that she has had for a long time. As the City Hall clock was striking the hour of two, Officer Winn, in passing up Market street, discovered a blaze in the narrow alley between Dean's furniture store and Beckman's grocery establishment.

The blaze was already a large one, and had seized upon the furniture store evidently with the determination of burning it down. The officer immediately turned in two alarms, to which the engines promptly responded. When they arrived, however, the flames had gained great headway and had mounted up the sides of the building and were licking the sky over the roof. The night was peculiarly adapted to the spreading of a fire, and the strong wind that was blowing almost a gale made the flames all the fiercer and hotter, and they spread rapidly and took hold upon the adjoining building east of the furniture store, occupied by Mrs. M. Wagner and used by her as a millinery store, and the large and handsome structure occupied by David Sternberg, at the corner of Eighth and Market streets. The building in which the fire originated was old and of material that was highly inflammable, and almost before the family of its proprietor, Mr. Dean, who were in the second story, could escape it was one mass of red flames. The members of the family all got out in safety, however, and stood shivering in the cold wind, with only their night-clothing on, watching their home and that of their neighbors burn. The engines did not have sufficient coal at first, and by the delay the fire gained much strength. It looked for a time as though there was going to be a general conflagration, and that all the houses in the neighborhood would be destroyed. The wind blew great chunks of fire fully a square's distance and near the blazing buildings it was one mass of almost inseparable sparks that fell blazing and burning to the ground.

The crowds of people that came running to the place to witness the blaze were kept back by the sparks and the police, and, with no one in the way, the firemen managed things nicely, and soon the flames began to diminish in strength and fury, and were soon under control, not until, however, much property had been destroyed.

Mr. Dean is the heaviest sufferer. His stock of goods he estimates at $20,000, and this was insured for only about two-thirds of the value. He owned the three houses, Nos. 806, 808 and 810, and these he valued at $20,000 more. This valuation was probably exaggerated, however, and in the estimate of Mr. McDonald, the insurance agent, the property will not reach over $15,000. It is not known whether or not this was insured. He occupied the upper part as a residence, and, of course, lost all his furniture and other effects.

Mrs. Waggoner's stock of goods was worth from $2,500 to $3,000, and all will probably be a total loss from fire and water combined. She met with a similar misfortune last spring, and as she was insured then has doubtless had it fully insured.

In addition to these there were a number of tenants in the upper parts of the houses, all of whose losses are individually small, but aggregated amounts to a considerable sum. As all are in poor circumstances and this comes on them in the dead of winter, it is peculiarly severe.

In the excitement, with the people half-crazed with fright, and every one intent on his or her personal safety, it was impossible to obtain either the names of these persons or the estimates of their losses.

Mr. Dean and his family had a very narrow escape. He was awakened by the barking of a spaniel which had jumped in the bed. Mrs. Dean and a young lady who was clerking for them were so helpless with fright that they were taken out utterly bewildered. Mr. Dean was completely dazed when he realized the full extent of the calamity, and he was on the point of rushing back into the burning building when he was forcibly restrained by friends.

A man named Andrews, who lived in one of the houses, was dragged out, with his wife and children, by Officer Wash. Slater, at the risk of his own life.

The old building occupied by Dean had quite a history. Forty years ago it was a Universalist church, its congregation being the only one in the city. But the members let their interest die out after a while, and the church was given up, the denomination ever since being without a place of worship in this city. It was then occupied for a few years by the Methodists, after which it was empty for a long time. Mr. Dean then bought it, and built the frame additions, besides otherwise improving it.

A Beggar's Will.

The New York *Sun* publishes the following curious document—a beggar's will—which it says was recently discovered in the records of the Surrogate's office in that city. The will was offered for probate on January 27, 1874, and is as follows:

LAST WILL OF SOLOMON S. HASTINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.—I, Solomon S. Hastings being of unsound mind do declare this my last will and Testament. I hereby appoint as executors of my last will John Gilligan and Thomas Phelan to each of whom I bequeath one clean shirt collar on condition of them seeing that my last wishes are carried out as stated in this document.

First—I bequeath to my dear friend Alex J. McConnell my Grand street route on condition that he does not keep the sidewalk too warm. I also leave to my friend, John Francis Morse my old crutch and also my old Hat, Pants and shoes.

Second—I Bequeath to my friend Joseph J. Avery my Routes in Fourteenth st., and also my Routes in Sixth and Eighth avenues, providing he never saves more than I did, I don't believe he will.

Third—I Bequeath to my dearest of friends Charles Alexander my seat by Gilligan's Fire, and also my chance of catching luck. I Guess Charley will catch as much luck as I could.

Fourth—To my other Friend William Kruger I leave the following articles: 1 old soldier, 1 Corker [if he can steal it], 1 old pair of suspenders to be got wherever he can find them.

Fifth—All the rest of my property I leave to my beloved Ida Hobbs, and I also leave her my dear friend John Clark. Witness my seal,

His
SOLOMON + HASTINGS.
mark.

JAMES LEE, JOHN MURPHY, } Witnesses.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Total Loss By the Covington, Ga., Fire $30,000—Twenty-five Buildings Burned at Howard City, Mich.

OTHER FIRE LOSSES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

COVINGTON, GA., Jan. 1.—A fire last night originated in R. W. Bagby's bar-room, caused by a defective stove flue. The center of the block was consumed, including the court-house, Messrs. J. W. Dearing, general store; Henry Horton, bar-room and restaurant; R. W. Bagby, bar-room; W. F. Wells, Postmaster and fancy groceries; J. W. Levy, jeweler; M. D. Stockwell, bar-room; Geo. Johnson, colored, barber. All partially insured.

Col. Capers Dickson's entire law office, books, papers, etc., burned.

The records of court and county land were almost entirely destroyed.

The *Enterprise* office and outfit was burned as follows:

Charles Haines, building occupied by Dearing and *Enterprise* office, $1,500.

Dearing's stock, valued at $7,000; insurance, $3,100, in the Home Insurance Company, of New York.

Sims & Sims, law firm, $1,000.

Higgins, dentist, $200.

Horton, $500.

Brooks & Ivy, in building occupied by Horton, $1,000.

Bagby's loss in building and goods, $3,000.

Wells, in building and goods, about $800.

Most of the mail matter in the post-office was saved.

Pitts, in house and goods, $1,200.

The court-house is estimated at $15,000, partially insured.

Total loss, $30,000; insurance, $7,000.

THE M., K. AND T. SHOPS AT SEDALIA, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—The loss by the burning of the paint, carpenter and upholstering shops of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at Sedalia, Mo., yesterday morning is now said to be less than $50,000 and fully insured.

AT THORNDIKE, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 1.—The Thorndike Company's new cotton mill at Thorndike burned. C. Wilson, the company's agent, fell dead of heart disease while on the roof fighting the flames. Loss, $50,000; insured.

AT HOWARD CITY, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Jan. 1.—A Howard City special to the *Democrat* says: "A fire broke out at 9 o'clock, P. M., in Knapp's grocery, and is still raging and spreading. Seventeen business houses have already been burned beside dwellings. Coburn's Exchange is threatened." A Grand Rapids steamer and men have been sent to their aid.

A later Howard City special to the *Democrat* says 25 buildings burned, about two-thirds of the business part of the town. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000. Both sides of Main street, from the post-office to the depot, except Coburn's Exchange, burned. The burned district will be rebuilt with brick at once.

The Government Steamer Nellie Sunk.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 1.—The Government steam launch Nellie struck a snag this morning near Opossum Point and sunk in 60 feet of water. W. J. Patterson, assistant engineer, of St. Louis, and two laborers were drowned.

Lost at Sea.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A private dispatch states that the ship Adam M. Simpson, from Iloilo for Boston, with sugar, was lost at Palawan on the passage. The cargo was valued at $200,000; insured. The crew was saved.

EMANCIPATION day was celebrated yesterday by the colored people of Atlanta, Ga., four thousand turning out. Bishop Turner, colored, in a speech said: "The devil in hell would not make such distinctions against the negroes as are made in this country."

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14′ 58″. | Longitude 85° 45′ 52″.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1.—River rising, with nine feet three inches, and there may be ten feet before the rise runs out. Cloudy and growing colder. The Stockdale arrived last night and departed to-day at 7 A. M. The Batchelor is due to-night, as is also the Graham, but it is expected that the Graham will be considerably behind time, owing to the heavy fog on Monday. The Belle McGowan sunk a boat of coal at Marietta Island, and it is said to be directly in the channel. The Charley Brown will leave for Louisville in the morning with 10 coal boats. The Lioness No. 2, Wm. Bonner, and Coal City, it is expected, will also get out on this water with coal tows.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, Noon.—River 8 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, Night.—River 10 feet 1 inch and rising. Weather raining.

WHEELING, Jan. 1, Night.—River 11 feet 10 inches and rising. Departed—Katie Stockdale, 5:30 P. M. The Andes will get away about 12 o'clock, with a big trip of freight. Weather cool and raining.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, Night.—River 88 feet 10 inches and falling. Light rain and snow in the forenoon. Arrived—St. Lawrence, Pittsburgh; John Gilbert, Tennessee river; Guiding Star, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Memphis, over due. St. Lawrence and John Gilbert lie over.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 1, Night.—River at a stand with 39 feet on the gauge. Rain and snow all day. Cons. Millar arrived at 6 and left at 1; Paris Brown arrived at 3 and left at 11; Guthrie, Louisville and return. Departed—Dexter, Paducah; Nisbet, Tennessee river.

CAIRO, Jan. 1, Night.—Arrived—Annie, Ohio, 6 P. M.; Illinois, below, 6; Golden Crown, New Orleans, 9; Jas. W. Gaff, Memphis, 9. Departed—Crown, Cincinnati, 10 P. M.; Silver, New Orleans, 2 A. M.; Gaff, Cincinnati, 4; Minnetonka, below, noon. River 34 feet 7 inches and rising. Snowing. Thermometer 20°.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, Night.—No arrivals or departures. River stationary, 5 feet 1 inch by gauge. Snow storm all this afternoon; cold and windy to-night.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 1, Night.—River rose sixteen inches. Departed—Scher, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; E. W. Cole, Will S. Hays, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. Cloudy and very cold.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 1, Night.—Departed—Golden Rule, noon, New Orleans. The remains of Capt. S. B. Bell left for New Orleans this evening on the steamer Natchez.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1884.—For the Ohio valley during the month of January, winds blowing from southwest to southeast are most likely to be followed by rain or snow; winds blowing from northeast to west are least likely to be followed by rain or snow.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic states, local rains followed by clearing weather, westerly winds shifting to northerly, colder freezing weather as far north as Northern Florida by Thursday morning, rising barometer preceded in the northern portion by a slight fall.

For the Western Gulf States, fair slightly warmer weather, northerly winds becoming variable, falling preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, FAIR WEATHER, PRECEDED BY LIGHT LOCAL SNOW IN THE NORTHERN PORTION, WESTERLY SHIFTING TO NORTHERLY WINDS, GENERALLY RISING BAROMETER, COLDER WEATHER.

For the Lower Lake region, snow followed during the night by clearing weather, variable winds shifting to northwesterly, falling followed by rising barometer, slightly colder weather.

For the Upper Lake region, snow followed by clearing colder weather, northerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, local snows, followed by clearing weather, stationary temperature, rising barometer in the southern portion, falling, followed by rising barometer in the northern portion, generally northerly winds.

For the Missouri valley, slightly warmer weather, northerly winds, falling, followed in the western portion by rising barometer.

For the South and Central Pacific coasts, fair weather except in the extreme northwest.

For the North Pacific coast, cloudy weather and local rains.

For Colorado, cloudy weather, followed by local snow.

Fair and clearing weather is indicated Thursday in all districts east of the Missouri valley, preceded Wednesday in the Lake region by snow storms.

The rivers will generally rise, but are not expected to reach the danger-line.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Ludington.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1884.

	6:35 A. M.	10:35 A. M.	2:35 P. M.	6:35 P. M.	10:35 P. M.
Barometer	30.005	29.938	29.792	29.779	29.792
Thermometer	35.0	37.4	37.6	39.2	30.0
Dew-point	33.2	35.9	36.1	34.6	25.5
Humidity	93	94	94	84	82
Wind	s. e.	s.	s.	s. w.	s. w.
Velocity	15	8	5	17	28
Weather	Lt r'n.	Lt r'n.	Clo'dy	Clo'dy	Clo'dy

Mean daily barometer.....29.893
Mean daily thermometer.....34.2
Mean daily dew-point.....31.6
Mean daily humidity.....89.7
Maximum thermometer.....44.0
Minimum thermometer.....30.0
Rainfall, 0.36 inch.
Maximum velocity of wind, 36 miles per hour, southwest.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1884, 2:23 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity per hour.	Rainfall last 24 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.11	48	N.	19	0.01	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.24	38	w.	20	*	Fair.
W Gulf States:						
Galveston	30.42	36	N.	27	.....	Clear.
Indianola	30.25	30	N.	38	.....	Clear.
Little Rock	30.23	28	w.	14	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.35	27	N. w.	20	.....	Clear.
O. V'y & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	29.88	52	s. w	17	0.08	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.83	38	N. E.	6	0.24	Lt. rain.
Louisville	29.79	38	N.	Lt.	0.28	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.11	33	w.	8	0.01	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.93	43	s. w	14	0.61	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29.80	40	N. E.	Lt.	0.05	Lt. rain.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	29.98	38	w.	16	0.04	Lt. snow.
Davenport	30.05	23	N. E.	10	0.20	Lt. snow.
Dubuque	30.12	20	N.	10	0.13	Lt. snow.
Keokuk	30.02	22	N.	6	0.15	Lt. snow.
La Crosse	30.27	10	N.	16	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.86	27	w.	14	0.07	Lt. snow.
St. Paul	30.36	16	N. w	11	*	Lt. snow.
Missouri V'y:						
Leavenworth	30.31	4	N.	24	0.20	Lt. snow.
Omaha	30.46	0	N. w	22	*	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.59	†6	N. w	14	*	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.63	†12	N. w	7	.....	Cloudy.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.52	7	N. w	25	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott	30.53	18	N. w	30	.....	Clear.
North Platte	30.57	8	N. w	10	.....	Clear.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	29.97	24	N. E.	23	*	H'y snow.

*Inappreciable †Below zero.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1883.

Jan. 1.....	Mean daily barometer.	THERMOMETER. Mean...	Max...	Min...	Mean daily humidity	Mean relative movement (miles per hour)	Rainfall (inches).	Character of day.....
1873	30.136	39.2	45.0	38.0	89.3	N. E.	0.00	Fair.
1874	30.089	42.0	44.0	34.0	79.0	s.	0.05	Cloudy
1875	30.224	31.0	39.0	26.0	80.0	N. E.	0.49	Cloudy
1876	29.865	60.5	71.0	55.0	71.0	s. E.	0.25	Fair.
1877	29.959	16.5	27.0	11.0	93.0	N. w	.....	Cloudy
1878	29.977	42.2	46.0	37.0	52.3	s. w	.....	Fair.
1879	29.970	31.7	34.0	27.0	81.3	N.	0.11	Cloudy
1880	30.311	46.7	52.0	37.0	71.7	s	*	Cloudy
1881	30.241	23.5	30.0	8.0	66.3	N. E.	.....	Fair.
1882	30.118	25.0	32.0	20.0	78.3	w.	.....	Fair.
1883	30.306	34.0	42.0	27.0	76.3	w.	*	Cloudy
1884	29.863	34.2	44.0	30.0	89.7	N.	0.36	Cloudy

Stages of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1874	6 feet 10 inches	1880	13 feet 0 inches
1875	10 feet 11 inches	1881	frozen.
1876	22 feet 0 inches	1882	15 feet 10 inches
1877	4 feet 8 inches	1883	8 feet 0 inches
1878	8 feet 5 inches	1884	10 feet 10 inches
1879	frozen.		*Inappreciable.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1884.

DATE.	Daily mean bar'meter.	Daily mean temp'rature.	Daily mean temperature.	Daily maximum temperature.	Daily minimum temperature.	Daily rainfall, inches.
December 1	29.936	55.7	67.0	42.2	.....	
December 2	30.200	52.3	58.0	31.0	.....	
December 3	30.249	38.8	48.2	28.4	.....	
December 4	30.121	49.9	57.0	40.2	0.08	
December 5	30.187	54.5	64.0	50.3	.....	
December 6	30.153	57.9	67.5	43.4	.....	
December 7	30.084	58.1	64.0	53.0	0.34	
December 8	30.317	43.6	53.4	37.9	.....	
December 9	30.401	43.4	50.0	37.0	.....	
December 10	30.403	41.8	50.0	40.0	.....	
December 11	30.274	46.5	55.2	35.6	.....	
December 12	30.239	48.7	56.5	40.0	.....	
December 13	30.039	49.2	57.5	43.0	0.16	
December 14	30.136	32.9	49.0	25.0	0.07	
December 15	30.275	29.3	34.0	21.0	.....	
December 16	29.841	30.4	37.0	23.0	0.04	
December 17	29.959	29.1	37.4	17.5	*	
December 18	30.056	21.2	44.0	10.0	*	
December 19	30.266	21.8	26.0	15.0	0.04	
December 20	30.323	31.6	35.0	24.4	*	
December 21	30.351	29.4	33.5	26.3	0.16	
December 22	30.331	25.9	32.0	21.0	0.29	
December 23	29.912	45.7	61.0	29.3	2.07	
December 24	29.987	41.4	57.5	34.0	0.34	
December 25	30.014	36.2	40.4	33.2	.....	
December 26	29.814	47.0	54.5	32.0	.....	
December 27	30.058	33.7	51.3	25.0	0.20	
December 28	30.238	37.8	46.0	25.0	.....	
December 29	30.075	50.9	58.0	39.0	.....	
December 30	30.025	50.0	56.8	48.3	0.38	
December 31	30.152	38.7	48.3	37.0	0.09	
Sums	934.481	1274.1	1559.9	1017.7	4.86	
Means	30.145	41.1	50.3	32.8		

*Too small to measure.

General Items.

Highest barometer, 30.407, on the 9th; lowest barometer, 29.631, on the 16th; monthly range of barometer, 0.836. Highest temperature, 67.5°, on the 6th; lowest temperature, 15.6°, on the 19th. Greatest daily range of temperature, 31.7°. Least daily range of temperature, 7.2°. Mean daily range of temperature, 17.5°. Mean daily dew-point, 32.6°. Mean daily relative humidity, 77.7°. Prevailing direction of wind, south. Total movement of wind, 6,433 miles. Highest velocity of wind and direction, thirty-four miles, west. Number of foggy days, none; number of clear days, seven; number of fair days, ten; number of cloudy days, fourteen; number of days on which rain or snow fell, sixteen. Two solar halos, 1st. Two rings of lunar halos, 12th. Dates of frost, 3d, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 26th and 28th.

Comparative Mean Temperature.

1871	34.4	1878	31.2
1872	29.5	1879	41.4
1873	40.5	1880	30.6
1874	39.7	1881	44.8
1875	43.1	1882	37.3
1876	29.5	1883	41.1
1877	48.5		

Comparative Precipitations.

1871	3.09 inches	1878	5.10 inches
1872	2.58 inches	1879	7.93 inches
1873	6.99 inches	1880	8.52 inches
1874	4.77 inches	1881	6.00 inches
1875	3.07 inches	1882	1.99 inches
1876	1.24 inches	1883	4.86 inches
1877	4.19 inches		

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	From.	To
Louis A. Sherley	Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Maggie Harper	Madison	Madison.
Rainbow	Henderson	Henderson.
Ariadne	Uniontown	Cincinnati.

BOATS DUE.

Grey Eagle.....Henderson .....

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river was falling slowly last evening, with 19½ feet in the canal and 17½ feet in the chute on the falls. Business dead. Cloudy and light steady rain all night and all day.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

THE City of Madison leaves for Cincinnati at 2:42 P. M. ....The good Grey Eagle leaves for Henderson at 4 P. M. from the foot of Fourth street....The good John Gilbert leaves for Tennessee river direct at 12 o'clock, noon.

OUR LOG.

RAIN; nothing but rain.

WE turned over that "new leaf" yesterday.

THE fogs continue to be fearful in the river.

NO LIVES were lost on the Carrier by the sinking at Little Hurricane.

IT looks as if "them fellers" were going to "raise Cain" at Frankfort.

THEY Polk-ed Johnson into the Clerk's office at Frankfort by acclamation. Talent will tell.

THE Carrier was owned in Pittsburgh by Capt. Will Rees, Capt. Alex. McConnell and Admiral Simpson Horner.

A NUMBER of members at Frankfort thought they were "on to it" for Speaker of the House, but they got Offutt.

LEANDER HOUGH, formerly mate on the towboat Lourey, and in jail at Memphis for mutiny and for shooting at Capt. Long, is in a dying condition with dysentery.

COMMODORE BILL KOUNTZ don't more than get out of one trouble before he goes hunting around for another. Now he wants to be Mayor of Allegheny. Bill would make a "boss" of a Mayor.

SOME country man's dog opened up the New Year, yesterday, by running up and down the levee trying to get away from an old oyster can filled with gravel. At last accounts the can was gaining on the dog, and the dog was headed for Lilburn county, taking the river road.

THERE has been a change made in the firm of W. W. Hite & Co., on Fourth street, between Main and the river. Mr. Sam. F. Overbacker retires and Capt. J. G. McCulloch and Mr. Ed. S. Brewster are admitted. The new "combination" is composed of live material—gentlemen—who are clever and accommodating, and who fully understand the steamboat and railroad supply business. We wish the new firm renewed success. See their advertisement.

THAT must have been a royal dinner—a feast fit for the gods to fatten on—set on New Year's day at the Walnut-street House in Cincinnati by Capt. Jim Wise and Capt. Frank Oakes, the proprietors. The bill of fare was a "pictorial daisy," and if they "dish'd" out the "menu" according to the programme, the happy and fortunate guests must have left the tables "too full for utterance." The "Big Four" are making that hotel a big success. They can't help it.

OLD IKE: "Boys, yer needn't look at me an' laff. De Lord knows ef I looks bad a-I feels I mus' look awful. Fus' time in fo' years dat I tetched egg-nog, an' I tetched her too deep las' night. She floored me, an' I feels right now like a freight train on fire, runnin' forty miles er minute, wuz gwine from me, an' sumbody torn de switch an' frowed de knars, ingin' caboose an' all inter my stummick. Boys, ef yer sees er spar' leaf layin' roun' show it ter me, kase I'se jes ready ter turn over dat leaf and den go off somewhar an' die. I'se sick, and it's de kin' o' sickness dat hurts," and Old Ike walked away from the crowd shaking his head mournfully. He had been to help friends sit up and watch the old year out and see the new one come in.

WE have seen some very "lively" boats in our day, and we have heard it said that such-and-such a boat "could climb a tree if they'd let her," but we don't believe we really ever saw a boat that actually climbed one. Judging from the situation the Carrier is in, we are willing to bet our boots that she came nearer doing it than any boat that ever did try to climb one. She picked her tree on the head of Little Hurricane and went for it, and if she didn't go to the top of it it was because the tree wasn't strong enough to let the boat climb it. The woods is full of her. It was her first trip in the Ohio, and she went in there to stay. Fast? you bet she's fast. As a Carrier she was a success, but as a "climber" she was a failure. She has "clome" her last climb. Peace to her as-she-is.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Andy Baum leaves for Memphis tomorrow at noon....The R. R. Springer leaves for New Orleans at 4 P. M. to-morrow....The Guiding Star leaves for New Orleans Sunday....Only two boats for New Orleans this week....The Tom Sheridan passed Memphis on her way up Monday....The Maggie Harper is on the track again, in the Madison trade....The Raymond Horner and tow reached New Orleans Monday....The Mary Houston leaves New Orleans to-night for Cincinnati....All the smaller towboats of the coal fleet return to Pittsburgh with empties....."Jumbo" left New Orleans Monday for Cincinnati. It is now a settled fact that the Will Kyle can't be raised....The Buckeye State has been withdrawn from the S. T. line, having been sold by the Pomeroy Packet Company to the Memphis Packet Company for $42,000, and will hereafter ply between Cincinnati and Memphis, and prove the Queen of the fleet....The coal fleet is arriving from above....The Andy Baum went up night before last....Another rise is anticipated at Pittsburgh....The Golden Crown is due up to-morrow....The Ariadne passed up yesterday....The Condor has gone to Pomeroy....The Enterprise, Jim Wood, Sam Miller, Samson, Dick Fulton and Sam Clark got in from above with tows of coal. Others were due, but have been detained by fog, and probably arrived during the night....The Gaff passed Cairo coming up Monday. She was 24 hours in a fog, and brought the mail from Memphis. She reports J. W. Rhodes & Co. burned out at Golden Lake on Friday night, last. Loss, $19,000. She brings also particulars of the Tiptonville fire, as follows: M. Anthony, general store, loss $10,000, insured for $7,000; W. B. Clark, drugs and groceries, loss $1,500, insured for $1,000; Wm. Harper & Sons, general store, loss $4,500; insured for $2,500. J. D. Arnett, groceries; M. Donaldson, drugs; L. Donaldson, law office, were damaged, but insured. The town would have been burned but for Capt. Shinkle and the crew....Capt. Lew. Kates will shortly contract for a fine steamer to take the place of the lost Will Kyle in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade.

CAPT. VAN METER DEAD.

A SPECIAL from Evansville says: "The steamer Evansville, from Bowling Green, came in last night flying her colors at half-mast and draped in mourning, owing to the death of Capt. Wm. S. Van Meter, which occurred at Grayson Springs, Ky., on Saturday morning last. He has long been identified with the Green river trade, being a Director in the present organization, the Green and Barren River Navigation Company. Before the war he commanded and owned several of the finest boats ever run between this city and bowling Green, the last boat under his command being the side-wheel Bracelet. He was a warm hearted gentleman, and has a host of friends along the Green river coast who will regret to hear of his demise." Capt. Van Meter was well and favorably known in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMEDY! COMEDY! COMEDY!

Jan. 3, 4 and 5, and Saturday Matinee.

Manager Macauley has the honor to announce the farewell visit of

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM

AND HIS

London Comedy Company.

ALL NEW BILLS.

Thursday—COSEY COUPLE and BUTTERFLY FEVER. Mr. Wyndham in both pieces. First time in this city.

Friday—RUTH'S ROMANCE and the GREAT DIVORCE CASE. First production here.

Saturday Matinee—HOUSEHOLD FAIRY and BRIGHTON.

Saturday Evening—COSEY COUPLE and PINK DOMINOS.

☞ Box office now open. Carriages ordered at 10:40 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

One Week, Commencing Monday, Dec 31, 1883, Matinees New Year's and Saturday.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD,
In the great Union Square success,
A PARISIAN ROMANCE,
The Great Moral Lesson.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1884, Mr. James O'Neill, in Dumas' Great Play, Monte Christo.

OPERA-HOUSE.

Three Nights and Matinee, commencing Thursday, Jan. 3, 1883,

Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM
And his Celebrated Company, from Criterion Theater, London.

Thursday—COSEY COUPLE, 1 act; BUTTERFLY FEVER, 3 acts.
Friday—GREAT DIVORCE CASE and a Comedietta.
Saturday Matinee—BRIGHTON and a Comedietta.
Saturday Evening—WHERE'S THE CAT?

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To rent a medium-sized house in good repair and with modern conveniences, central location preferable. Address S. T., Restaurant Brunswick, 410 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED—BUYERS—To go to D. McVAW'S Carriage Works, Main st., opposite the Galt House, for the large 4 stock of first-class home-made carriages in the city at rock-bottom prices. oc3 We&Suttf

WANTED TO LOAN—MONEY—In sums to suit, on good city property. E. R. SPURRIER, Real Estate and Loans, 430 W. Main st.

WANTED—Unfurnished room, with board, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife who are permanent in the city. Address M. N., care of Letter-carrier No. 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—By February 1, a house of seven or eight rooms. Apply at O. and M. Ticket Office, cor. Fourteenth and Main.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—$10 to $500 on furniture, pians, etc., without removal. Payments to suit. Business strictly confidential. At 512 Green st., cor. Fifth, Room 10. de23&Su&We30.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN—To cook wash and iron for a small family. Must come well recommended. Apply at office to BENNETT BROS. & CO., 422 W. Main st. near Fourth st.

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN—Well recommended, for house-work, at 1,811 Brook, near St. Catherine st.

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Semmes-an block, room 11, cor. Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—An agent in this city to canvass for subscriptions and advertisements for the "Southern Bivouac," a magazine published here, and popular wherever introduced. Address BIVOUAC, Center and Green sts.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 35x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application is made to J. Y. ELLIOTT & SONS', Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—A first-rate stock farm, containing 700 acres, mostly in grass. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. A rare chance to purchase a first-rate stock farm. For terms call on or address the undersigned at Shepherdsville, Ky. W. CARPENTER. Agent. de26 We&Su15

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The store-house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. Best retail business stand in Louisville. Possession given January 1. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 724 West Main st. de16&Wtf

FOR RENT—The desirable residence now occupied by Rev. J. W. Pratt, D. D., College st., near Brook, convenient to new line of street cars down Brook to Chestnut and on to cor. Main and Fifth. Apply to BUCHANAN & BRO., 404 Main st., near Fourth. de20 d12

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The house now occupied by W. J. Tapp & Co., on Main st., bet. Second and Third. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1884. Apply to JOHN L. FERGUSON, Gray st., bet. Brook and Floyd. No. 216. dec6 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—The handsome residence of Rev. J. H. Heywood, Fourth ave., near cor. of St. Catherine st. Inquire of COCHRAN & FULTON, 131 Main st. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The centrally-located 2-story brick 410 s. s. Walnut st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, next to cor. Fourth. Apply to B. COLEMAN, 217 Third st., near Main. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"THE AWAKENING OF THE LION."

The large gains which the Democrats made in the late elections in the Northwestern States are due to the fact that the farmers are awaking to a realization of the injustice done them through the present high-tariff laws. Years ago Iowa listened to the advice of enthusiastic protectionists like HORACE GREELEY, and adopted their sanguine views as to the benefits to be derived by the agricultural classes through subsidizing manufacturers. The argument was that manufactories would spring up alongside the farms, and thus create a market for their products. Iowa especially would develop into a great wool-manufacturing State, and the laborers thus employed would go far toward creating a demand for the produce of the farmer.

The theory has now been tested for over twenty years, during which the farmers have paid double prices for almost everything they bought, while they had to take competition prices for what they sold. And where are all those manufactories? The woolen mills of Iowa to-day employ a capital of $553,500 and a working force of 499 men, women and children. We doubt, with the Chicago *Tribune*, "whether 499 boys and girls, men and women can eat enough butter, eggs and vegetables and drink enough milk to make up to the Iowa farmers the twenty millions a year they have lost by the tax of 107 per cent. on blankets, and 105 per cent. on carpets, and 93 per cent. on stockings, and 60 per cent. on crockery, glass, iron, steel, woolens and pretty much everything else they buy. The people of Iowa very sensibly have not paid any great amount of attention to raising fruit and milk for the 499 employes (out of a population of 1,624,615). They have gone on producing the food of millions. They raised in 1880 over 4,000,000 bushels of barley, 275,000,000 bushels of corn, 50,000,000 bushels of oats and 31,000,000 bushels of wheat—at least $100,000,000 worth of cereals, the selling price of which was fixed for them by the competition of the growers of grain in Europe and Asia, while the men from whom they bought their woolens, cottons, leather, lumber, iron, glass and crockery were highly protected by law from the competition from abroad."

As we showed, the other day, of the exports from this country during the last fiscal year, the farmer sent over 70 per cent., while the manufacturer contributed less than 14 per cent. The farmer thus, while he must compete with the world, is almost our sole dependence for securing that "balance of trade" of which even the Republicans, who have done all they could to crush him, are boastful, and on which so much of our prosperity depends. Heavily taxed to support the manufacturer at home, the farmer also pays our foreign debts.

The high-tariff plea that the protected manufactories create a market for and fix the price of the farmer's products is as absurd as most high-tariff pleas. The grain fields of Russia, India and Egypt regulate the price of every bushel of wheat which the American farmer sells, and for every foreign laborer which the manufacturer brings here a home workman is turned adrift and generally resorts to our cheap lands and becomes another competitor of the farmer.

The reason that the farmers of this country have not already successfully rebelled against this robbery is that until very recently they had not begun to understand it. Sentimental issues growing out of the war have heretofore obscured the practical side of politics. The average farmer's notion of the tariff—if he had one at all—was of the vaguest and most indefinable character. He never brought it home to himself. The customs tax is a stealthy thief rather than an open robber. It levies its extortionate tribute upon its victim when he is not thinking about it and when he does not know it. When the farmer bought his clothes, his groceries, his agricultural implements, it did not occur to him that he was paying one price for the article and as much more as a tax, which went to the manufacturer as a clear gift. It was not like stepping up to the Collector and handing over so much money as a tax on his property. He did not know that where he pays one dollar to the State or county as a direct tax he pays five to the Government and the manufacturers in indirect taxation, nor did he understand that where one dollar of this indirect taxation goes to the Government five dollars of it go to the private monopolists.

But in the recent turn which economical discussion has taken he is beginning to be enlightened about these things. Some sense of the continued and enormous injustice which the protectionists have done him is dawning on his mind, and it is only a matter of time until he will appreciate the extent of his wrongs, arise in his strength and prove his ability to protect himself from all such outrageous class legislation. The old empty generalities of the Republicans have lost their power to blind him to the real questions which affect his interest. As the Chicago *Herald* puts it, "he grows weary, especially in this year of comparatively light crops, of heavy taxes upon blankets and hardware and crockery and sugar and salt and everything but his own produce consumed by him. He isn't looking for statesmen with dazzling schemes for dividing an immense surplus revenue, but for statesmen whose care it will be that the great surplus isn't created by overtaxation. Government never does anything to compel the manufacturer to pay the hog and hominy, the corn and cattle producer of the West a fancy price for the result of his industry, and he is beginning to ask why that same Government should burden him for the benefit of the manufacturer. The manufacturer's answer to all this is: Just you look out, or one of those pesky Confederate Brigadiers will eat you! As if it made any difference to the farmer, since the devouring process is going forward, who swallows him."

The *Herald* in the above states the case neatly. The farmer has generally been looked on by the protectionists as a sheep, and for over a score of years he has certainly been, in the slang of the day, "their meat." The sequel may show that he is a lion, and when he once gets his eyes well open and his tail well aloft, his persecutors may as well scamper over the fence or climb a tree.

VERILY it seems to be a time of upheaval and readjustment. Strange lights are in the skies. The New Year comes in with a roar and a rush, as if it intended to make a clean sweep of all that's behind it. Old things are passing away; old landmarks are crumbling; new lines are forming; new shapes are shadowing. Politics is not politics as it used to be; unknown gods are being set up by our rulers; strange ideas are undermining their sacred principles. Look at that Idaho Governor, now, actually refusing to accept pay for a period during which he could not perform his duties. Yes, look at 'im! And a Republican, too! What does it mean, and where will it stop? And then the Democrats have not escaped either. There is that Pennsylvania millionaire, for instance, who opened his "barrel" and got elected to the Legislature, and who became afflicted with a conscience and resigned because he could not approve of the barrel in politics; yes, and this same Democrat was taken up by his friends and again elected, and even now, because he harbors a suspicion that his friends used a barrel, he is again threatening to resign. Aye, strange lights are in the sky, and the import thereof the scientist telleth not.

THE Buffalo *Express* is a Republican paper with a gorgeous opinion of the "grand old party," which it has served so long. But these are strange times to the *Express*, and it finds its lines cast in hard places. It dolefully exclaims:

"If a standard of Republican doctrine is to be set up which will exclude at one sweep all the educated young men of the country, Republican prospects will be rather gloomy. The great pride of the Republican party has been that it invited this class of recruits—that it was the party of cultivation, of enlightenment, of progress, which attracted the ardent, aspiring, public-spirited young voter as naturally as the stolid and unreasoning Bourbonism of the Democratic party repelled him. But there is no more senseless Bourbonism than that of the high tariff monopolists, and if *that* doctrine is to be made the standard by which Republicans must be measured, no matter what the need for which they are striving, then we must look for no more recruits from among the flower of our youth."

It is a gloomy New Year for you, isn't it? But your party is nothing if it is not a protectionist party. It has always been so. Why should you complain at this late day? It is "moving" time of the year in many places now. Follow your principles and come over to the Democracy.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, Independent, says:

"Within the last ten years the people of the North and South have come to know each other better than ever before. Multitudes of Northern men have penetrated all portions of the South, and the social as well as commercial intercourse of the two sections has been greatly extended. For this reason the people will turn with incredulity and disgust from the usual partisan stories of Kuklux outrage and barbarity. This is, in fact, an era of good feeling, which no amount of sectional calumny can seriously disturb. Sectionalism has had its evil day, and with that its agitators must be content. For the present the country is too much occupied with questions of revenues and taxation to be diverted with accounts of southern outrage, especially when the courts of the South are fully able to cope with offenders against the laws. The fact that a disposition to revive buried sectional controversy is manifested so early indicates that the programme of the majority in Congress to resolutely reduce taxation is by no means so gratifying to its enemies as they have pretended. If they really believed that an obstinate resistance to the policy of revenue reduction would be acceptable to the country they would have no need of resorting to anything so desperate as a renewal of ancient sectional issues."

MR. POTTER is the next witness to take the stand. He is the President of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, a $3,000,000 enterprise, and is not afraid to speak out boldly. His big investment is now lying idle, and he is not at a loss for the cause. He declares, with the low-tariff advocates, that "the trouble with the business is the sudden falling off in the enormous demand for steel rails at a time when millions were being expended in new mills and machinery to meet what was believed to be a continuing demand."

THEY can't any of them beat Boston yet on book-l'arnin', schools and sich like. "What Boston needs now," says the *Journal* of that city, "is a school in which the practical art of counting and returning votes can be taught with a degree of proficiency that will insure accuracy." The *Journal* need not despair of this. There are several members of the old "Returning Boards" out of a job, and some of the wise men of the Eight-to-Seven Electoral Commission might consent to take professors' chairs.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL'S interest in behalf of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette's* reformation has not been wholly in vain. That paper evidently made some mighty good New Year's resolutions yesterday, for in one paragraph it brings itself to admit that "the war ended several years ago," and in another it hiccoughs: "To the good people of the South we send greeting!" As if there were any good people in the South!

MR. ANTONIO C. MCCAUSLAND has suddenly made himself famous. Mr. ANTONIO C. MCCAUSLAND lives up in the Kennebec region, and he seizes his pen and writes to the Boston *Post* that if he can not have TILDEN, he wants PLAISTED—PLAISTED, of Maine. Mr. MCCAUSLAND is evidently one of those enviable individuals whose philosophy is that if they can't get puddin' they'll take pie.

THEY are wanting to bet over in Ohio that Mr. COX, after all, will accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. COX was once an Ohioan himself, and they don't think he has yet got into the way of declining things.

"THERE is one thing, at least, which does not trouble the Southern members of Congress at all, and that is the surplus in the National Treasury."—[*New York Tribune.*

"Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

THIS week sees the end of the BUTLER *régime* in Massachusetts. But the sly widow gives a wicked wink as she reflects on the possibilities of "leap year."

THE Maryland Legislature meets to-day, and will proceed to elect a successor to Senator GROOME on the 15th inst.

THE South Carolina Legislature goes up head for the present. It finished its work and adjourned in four weeks.

"THE important thing now is success."—[*Nashville American.*

The important thing always is truth.

THIS AND THAT.

THE RULING PASSION.

"The new year's begun;
I'll not make a pun,"
Said the punster, "again in this year.
This year did I say?
Well, isn't that gay?
'*This here*' is a good one, my dear!"

GAIL HAMILTON is short in stature, but not in conversation.

THE Republicans, not quite sure of Vermont, hesitate to give Mr. Edmunds a boom.

ELEVEN bit factories are at work in one Connecticut town. This augers well for Connecticut.

EVERY day, an old year ends and a new year begins. What folly is it, then, to talk of the first of January.

A PENNSYLVANIAN has been killed in a mock duel. It is now proposed to introduce the mock duel into Virginia.

WHENEVER a Kentuckian appears in Philadelphia the reporters all hurry up with step-ladders to get his views.

A PHILADELPHIA writer doesn't like the smell of street-car hay. Some men want their hay new-mown all winter.

SOME men are capable of rising from the remotest depths. Mr. Kasson retires from Congress to become an editor.

BEN. HARRISON'S boom has declined a little since a man by the name of Flagg has appeared in some of the newspapers.

MR. CARLISLE says he has no use for a loaded gun. Mr. Carlisle is very well aware that it is only the unloaded gun that goes off.

THERE is no announcement of any Christmas present from Wales to Dr. Griffin. Wales doesn't seem to know how to be royal.

AN ardent hater of the feminine sex has just died in Iowa, leaving $50,000. Fifty thousand dollars would buy a good many seal sacques.

ALMOST the entire face of a little girl in Reading is "a pulpy mass." A large and sagacious mastiff interviewed her as she was passing a mill.

A MR. DIALOGUE is President of the Camden City Council. He is doubtless one of those Presidents who always take part in the discussions.

THE Philadelphia *Record* thinks the Protectionists are relying on what Billy Birch said, that "there is a sucker born into the world every minute."

A BABY in the audience never bothers Burdette. It is supposed that he gets his doorkeeper to strangle all infants just before they are brought in.

FORTY EIGHT registered physicians of Pittsburgh, who have no diplomas, kill off the population just as fast as do the other doctors. What's in a diploma?

THE Philadelphia *Times* denounces the horse car as a slow coach, often positively intolerable. The horse-car's only friends are the policeman and the small boy.

NO MURDERER has been hanged in Erie county, Pa., since the Rev. Mr. Gleber died from a cold contracted on the scaffold when Mr. Francisco was hanged fifty years ago.

TWO MEN fatally wounded, a girl shot in the limb, and several other casualties, make up the record of a recent Pennsylvania dance. No wonder the Penn statue is crumbling.

VINCIDORA WOODLAND, of Philadelphia, is charged with poisoning the pie that killed her husband. Vincidora, however, expects to prove that it was the pie alone that widowed her.

MADAME is busily engaged with her dressmaker. In comes the maid servant. "Madame, it is the doctor." "The doctor? I can not receive him. Tell him that I am ill!"—[*Paris Figaro.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD declares that Hawthorne was greater than Emerson. Mr. Arnold, very likely, reasons from the fact that Hawthorne used to make frequent use of the word "immitigable."

THE taxpayer whose pocket-book has just passed through Christmas and New Year's, looks strangely out of his eyes when he reads that there are 142,000,000 surplus dollars in the United States Treasury.

KATIE FIELD says: "I see a woman frequently that makes me think of a mouse, another that reminds me of a fox, a great many that resemble a cat, but George Eliot always put me in mind of a noble, intelligent horse."

THE bad little boy, as a rule, received more presents than the good little boy. His reformation at the last moment caused a feeling in his favor that impelled neglect of the good little boy. There is more joy, etc. —[*Philadelphia Call.*

AN analysis of matrimonial advertisements in Germany shows that three times as many women as men seek partners in that manner. Investigation would show that American women are equally insatiate, though advertising outside of the newspapers.

A REPORTER, describing a wedding, said "it was all over in a very few minutes." Gracious! Sounds like a hanging. —[*Progress.*] Don't blame the poor reporter. He has to tell about tying all sorts of knots, and he can't help getting them mixed occasionally.

THERE are two men who ought to have gone out with the old year. One is the typesetter who throws in a comma after every two words, and the other is the type-setter who will not put in a comma anywhere. When these men die they will both go to the same climate that dead proof-readers get into.

IN the trial of a case in Baltimore a witness testified that a protuberance as large as a walnut appeared upon the forehead of a man after he stopped drinking. Baltimore wines appear to know their business, but it should be said that a Baltimore man, after he has stopped drinking, is scarcely in a condition to make a successful resistance.

SIMON CAMERON thinks the election of Carlisle has sealed the doom of the Democrats. As the Democratic doom has been sealed frequently since 1860, few Democrats will be frightened into support of the protection rascality by "dooms," sealed or unsealed. Mr. Cameron is growing very old, and has always been anxious that the Democracy should gain the Presidency.

EDUCATIONAL circles in Doylestown, Pa., are in a ferment over an effort made by Rev. Henry Stommel, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church in that village, to obtain a portion of the public school funds for the support of the parochial school connected with his church. Both local newspapers have taken part in the controversy, politics and religion have been invoked and a wordy war is imminent between the Catholic priest and a local Methodist preacher.—[*Philadelphia Record.*

Barnum's Will.

[*New York Times.*]

P. T. Barnum seems to consider his life work accomplished in the obtaining of the sacred white elephant from the Burmese King, for he has just made his will. In order that there might be no question of his sanity upon which to ground contests after his death, he had eminent physicians to examine him, and secured their attestation that he was of sound mind. This will and its codicils cover more than 700 pages of legal cap, closely written, and disposes of real estate and personal property of the value of $10,000,000 to twenty-seven heirs. The property is in New York, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Colorado and several other places. Mr. Barnum values his interest in the Barnum and London shows at $3,500,000. His bequests for charitable purposes are numerous and large. Among the beneficieries are the Chapin Home, Children's Aid Society, Old Men's and Women's Homes, and the Society to Assist Males and Females over Eighteen Years of Age, of this City; Bridgeport Orphan Asylum, Bridgeport Hospital and other Bridgeport societies.

Mr. Barnum also makes provision for certain worthy charities, by bequeathing to them a stated percentage of the large annual profits accruing from his share in the Barnum and London shows. He authorizes his executors to renew the partnership at present in effect with Messrs. James A. Bailey and James L. Hutchinson upon its expiration in 1890. To the city of Bridgeport he secures the only water front not already seized by private corporations, with a dock upon it costing $30,000, for 21 years after his death, during which time his executors are forbidden to sell or lease it, his object being, as the will recites, "to prevent a monopoly of the freight and passenger traffic by any one line of steamers between New York and Bridgeport, and to preserve to Bridgeport and others the advantage of reasonable rates for freight and passage between said cities."

SHOT BY HER BLACK LOVER.

A White Woman Killed By a Negro While Sitting On His Knee.

[*Chicago News.*]

A small drinking-room attached to Hunter & ——'s saloon, 134 Fourth avenue, and situated in the rear part of the second story, rang with a pistol shot shortly after 8 o'clock last evening.

"Oh, Lord, I'm dying," shrieked a woman. Then she began to scream with all her might.

There was another shot, and then more screams. Then there was the sound of a body falling. Then the door of the little room swung open, and a well-dressed young colored man ran out and staggered down the back stairway leading to Dearborn street.

Several people who were in the other apartments on the same floor reached the little room as the colored man disappeared. They found a young white woman lying almost under a small round table which [illegible] the center of the room. She was bleeding profusely from a wound in her neck, and uttering wild shrieks in an agony of pain and terror. The room quickly filled with dusky faces, with a meager sprinkling of white ones that had surged up from the street. Many of the people recognized the woman. Some called her Mamie Rogers, others Mamie Sullivan. They knew her to be a woman of the town, fairer in the face than most of her class and as depraved as any of them.

She had received a bullet in the neck and another in the breast. The former had been fired first and the other a moment later.

The colored man, who is Elmer Sloan, a waiter at Kinsley's restaurant, came into the little room about 8 o'clock. He had his left hand in his coat-pocket. He looked sullen, and staggered from the effects of drink. He found the woman sitting at the table. Half an hour before he had gone to Hattie Bell's (colored) house of ill fame, at 132½ Fourth avenue, and asked for "Mamie," who had been stopping there several days. He was told that she was in the drinking-place across the street. Then he sat down, in a chair and went to sleep. Presently one of the women shook him and told him to go across the street to "Mamie." He got up, put his left hand into his coat-pocket and muttered that he would kill her. The woman laughed and told him to go along. He staggered out heavily. Sloan cursed the woman when he saw her and sank into a chair. She greeted him with a laugh, and, rising, went to him and sat down on his knee. A waiter brought them drinks. He heard Sloan ask the woman if she loved him. The woman said she did. Then Sloan said, angrily:

"I'm a nigger, and I know you don't love me."

The waiter went away. Five minutes later Sloan drew a revolver and shot the woman, who still sat on his knee. She cried out and struggled, and he shot her again. Then he threw her on the floor and fled.

On Dearborn street he was caught by two colored men who heard the woman's screams. He at once dropped limp and apparently helpless in their arms as if dead drunk. He was taken to the Harrison-street police station in a patrol wagon. He gave no signs of consciousness then or for hours afterward. The woman was conveyed to the County Hospital. She is desperately wounded and will probably die. Her ante-mortem statement was taken by a Notary Public at a late hour last evening.

Mamie Rogers is twenty years old, and has been known in Chicago as a woman of the town for several years. She has been acquainted with Sloan only a few weeks. Not long ago she was held to the Criminal Court for cutting Charley Tong Sing, a Chinaman belonging to the "A Friendly Tip" dramatic combination. The two got into a quarrel in a saloon over some money which belonged to the Chinaman, and the woman slashed him in the face with a razor.

Sloan is a fine-looking young negro who came from Milwaukee lately. He has been stopping at 323 Clark street. In his pocket was found a long letter written to him by a love-sick cook of the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

At midnight Sloan was taken from his cell to be conveyed to the county hospital, in order that his victim might identify him as the man who had shot her. Then it was discovered that he had broken his right leg below the knee, by falling, in his flight on Dearborn street. During four hours he had lain on the floor of his cell in a fainting fit, and all who saw him had, with deep insight, agreed that he was "shamming drunk." He now occupies a hospital bed.

Stephen A. Dorsey.

[*Denver Tribune.*]

Stephen A. Dorsey, the ex-champion expediter of Star-routes, is once more before the public. This time he is not filling the role of a defendant charged with defrauding the Government, but as a plaintiff against his partners in the great New Mexican ranch, of which he is the largest owner. He found that his partners were playing some tricks on him, and, thinking it best to put a stop on this order of things, he made application that a Receiver be appointed, in whose hands the ranch should be placed. The application was granted, and the shrewd ex-Senator is now declared to be master of the situation. His friends say that it is his intention to become the sole owner of the ranch, and that he will, in a few days, buy his partners out.

Monday the son of Frank R. Sherwin visited this city, and it was learned that he was accompanied by Dorsey. The visit of the latter is said to be of a somewhat mysterious nature, and reporters are on the qui vive to discover his whereabouts. Dorsey, however, can not be found. He came from his ranch in New Mexico. A friend of his remarked yesterday that he is awaiting the time when he will "get even" with the men who formerly were his friends, but who, when he became the principal defendant in the Star-route trial, deserted him and endeavored to shove him to the wall."

The gentleman who made this remark to a *Tribune* reporter is one of the oldest residents of Colorado and a warm personal friend of Dorsey's. He says: "It is not generally known that Steve Dorsey is a political aspirant; but he is, all the same, and will yet be in a position which will compel those who have endeavored, and have partly succeeded, to brand him as an outcast from the Republican party, to be his friends."

"To what political office does Dorsey aspire?"

"He will be the first Republican Senator from the State of New Mexico."

"His desire, then, is to be returned to the United States Senate?"

"Yes, sir; and the newspapers and so-called politicians of this country may as well make up their minds that he will get there."

"Is Dorsey popular in New Mexico?"

"He is. He will be supported by the entire party there, and will himself use every effort to be sent to the Senate."

"Does New Mexico desire to be admitted as a State?"

"Yes; application will be made shortly to enable the Territory to adopt a new constitution, and this will be followed by the admission of New Mexico as a State."

The Old Year.

[*New York Tribune.*]

The year 1883 has been a year of universal distrust, terrible catastrophes and malignant tendencies. In the United States uncertainty respecting the effects of tariff changes and general apprehension of an approaching panic have tended to produce commercial depression. In Great Britian legislation has been retarded by vexatious obstruction and unscrupulous partisanship, and, while criminal agencies have been suppressed in Ireland and agrarian reforms have been judiciously carried out, there has been pacification without reconciliation. Dynamite plots have followed assassination; the political revolt has extended with sullen persistence. France, alarmed by the instability of its Ministries, has armed itself in nervous trepidation against helpless princes and raving Socialists, and sought to regain its prestige at the ends of the earth. Germany, not content with the Austrian alliance, has multiplied its precautions against a French war of revenge by courting a closer understanding with Italy and Spain. The Czar has been crowned, but a feeling of uneasiness pervades Russia. The Balkan principalities distrust all foreign alliances, and are disposed to depend upon their own resources. Even in Australia there is a morbid dread of piratical schemes of aggression. A year of profound peace, 1883 has also been a period of unrest and apprehension.

M. Roustan, the New French Minister to Washington.

M. Roustan lately represented his Government at Tunis. He was born at La Ciotat (Bouches-du-Rhone) in 1836, and has for many years held consular posts in various ports of the East—at Beyrout, Smyrna, Cairo, in Palestine and Alexandria, and has in many difficult situations preserved intact the honor and rights of his country. In 1874, M. Rouan was nominated Consul General in charge of affairs in Tunis, and he held that rank until the summer of 1881, when he was promoted to a full Ambassadorship. He has been a conspicuous actor in the recent events in that country, and the success of French diplomacy in the dealings with the Bey is due almost entirely to his firmness and sagacity. His methods, however, have been sharply criticised both at home and abroad, and he hails his transfer to this country, probably, with more than ordinary satisfaction.

MARRIES PAPA,

But Finds Her Husband Alive and Living With Another Woman.

[*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*]

On the breaking out of the war James Cosgrove, a young man of 25 years, enlisted in the Confederate army, and left his young wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, with his parents in this city. No tidings were ever heard of young Cosgrove, and his wife, after diligent inquiry, ascertained he was a member of a Virginia regiment, and had been promoted to a Lieutenancy. All efforts to communicate with him were unavailing, and at last information was received that Cosgrove's regiment had been engaged in a fierce battle at Culpeper Court-house, and Cosgrove was one of the killed. The latter news was brought the wife by a comrade who had been taken prisoner by the Federal soldiers, who by means of powerful influence was enabled to purchase his freedom and gave up fighting. Mrs. Cosgrove has been doubtful of her husband's death, and for months and years anxiously looked for a letter from him. As time wore on she grew despondent, and after the close of the war, upon finding her husband did not return or write to her, she came to the conclusion that he was either dead or

HAD DESERTED HER.

Mrs. Cosgrove's father was a prominent ship-builder in Delaware, and, after his death in 1866, the entire estate, valued at $15,000 or $20,000, was left to his only daughter (Mrs. Cosgrove). Every dollar of this money was spent in searching for the absent husband. After the money was all gone Mrs. Cosgrove returned to her former home and mourned for her husband as dead. A few years later she married Capt. Edward Godfrey, a wealthy sea Captain, who only survived his wedding a few months. The young widow was then only twenty-eight years of age, and, being possessed of means and very attractive in appearance, she had many suitors. To nearly all she appeared cold and indifferent, and great was the surprise manifested in 1878, when she married James D. Cosgrove, Sr., the father of her first husband. Although the latter was rather advanced in years, being then 56 years old, the newly married couple appeared happy and contented. The husband sold his little humble dwelling on Dallas street a few months ago, and by the aid of a part of his young wife's money purchased a handsome dwelling on Lexington street, near Fremont. The strange part of this story remains to be told. When the deed for the new purchase was about being passed to the Cosgrove family, it was learned that the signature of the daughter of the former owner, a married lady, residing in Richmond, Va., was necessary for a perfect title. Arrangements were made to have

ALL THE PARTIES INTERESTED

in the property to meet at 'Squire McCaffray's office on Wednesday last, a week ago. All were promptly on hand. The daughter from Richmond and her husband were the last to arrive. When the latter appeared, Mrs. James Cosgrove, Sr., arose from her seat and scanned him thoroughly; then resuming her seat she kept her eyes upon the stranger and closely watched his every movement. When he signed his name "James D. Cosgrove, Jr., she exclaimed: "I knew it!" and fell unconscious to the floor. She was carried into an adjoining room and restoratives administered. When she recovered she inquired: "Where is he? oh, where is he!" Being asked to explain what she meant, she stated that James D. Cosgrove, Jr., was none other than her first husband, whom she had for eighteen years mourned as dead. An effort was made to have an interview with the recreant husband, but it was found he had become alarmed and flew. His wife, was seen later in the day at her hotel, and it was from her ascertained that she had been married to Mr. Cosgrove nine years past and had born him three children. She was unaware he had ever been married, and she remarked at the conclusion of the interview: "Well, his wife has another husband, so she can't have mine." What will be the result of the recent developments can not now be gained. Yet it is a fact that Cosgrove, Sr., and young Mrs. Cosgrove are living together as man and wife, and Mrs. Cosgrove No. 2 has returned to Richmond and is with the long-lost husband. The sale of the house on Lexington street had necessarily to be declared "off."

RICHARD DOYLE.

The Death of a Famous English Caricaturist—Some of His Works in "Punch."

[*London News.*]

The death of Mr. Richard Doyle removes from among us a famous caricaturist, who was something more and better than a caricaturist. Like not a few artists and men of letters, Mr. Doyle may be said to have been born in the purple of art. His father, Mr. John Doyle, was the reputed author of the famous "H. B." sketches, in which the figures of the late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel so frequently appeared some forty or fifty years ago, and which for a while, together with the work of Cruikshank and Seymour, gave fun to England while *Punch* and the comic journals which its success called into existence were as yet unknown, if not altogether undreampt of. There was nothing else in the way of comic publications at that time, Seymour being dead after supplying Dickens with his first plates, and Cruikshank and Halbot K. Browne occupied, among other work, in illustrating the stories of the great novelist. When Richard Doyle joined the staff of *Punch*, it became obvious that he not only possessed the rare gift of humor, but the power, rare even now in this country, and rarer still when he began to work, of accurate drawing. In this respect the young man born in 1826 was far ahead of Cruikshank and Halbot K. Browne, who never could put in a human figure with any approach to accuracy, and would not have ventured to work in outline without high lights, deep shadows and all the trickery of *chiaroscuro* or modeling to conceal their ignorance of first principles.

When the first illustration of "Mr. Pips, his Diary" appeared in *Punch*, there was what is now called a "sensation." It was quite certain that the new artist, whoever he might be, was quite sure of his drawing, and was, moreover, a keen observer of the humours of the metropolis. When it is recollected that the young and brilliant caricaturist severed his connection with *Punch* thirty-three years ago, it will be easily imagined that his sketches in London life have a smack of almost ancient history. One of the first and most striking of the "Pips" series was "A Cydere Cellar Durynge a Comycke Song." The keenness of the satire and the character of the figures at once arrested public attention. It was in those days the custom—more honored in the breach than in the observance—to "go somewhere after the play." It may be pleaded that there were not then so many clubs as at present, and that the exhausting programme of the dramatic entertainments of that period, which extended from 7 in the evening till midnight, promoted a desire for substantial refreshment. To cheer the midnight meal it was thought necessary to employ a set of debased male creatures to sing songs assumed to be comic. One of these was sung and enjoyed an astounding run at a place called the Cider Cellars, mainly because they were not cellars and cider was never drunk there, although other things very often were. The song in question purported to describe the sensations of one Sam Hall, a chimney-sweep, robber and murderer, on the eve of his execution. The singer of this ghastly ditty was one Ross, to see whom in his hideous scene of song, dissipated London rushed like one man. Thackeray has given an imperishable record of his opinion of such places in "The Newcomes," which, by the way was illustrated by Richard Doyle. The attitudes and faces of the persons who assisted at the horrible scene enacted by Ross were mercilessly depicted by the pencil of Doyle. Nothing escaped his critical eye. There was the condemned assassin in the midst, howling his hideous ditty with a refrain of sickening blasphemy, while around sat men dressed in flashy clothes with black luster eyes and hanging lips. It was a terrible picture, and followed by others humorous, scornful and savage by turns. To students of metropolitan customs it is pleasant to look upon. "Regent street at foure of ye clocke," and ponder over the reason why the "Bond-street dandy" went out of fashion for awhile, and those "swaggerers" whom Dame Quickly could not abide, held their own in Regent street until Bond street got its own again as the chosen walk of fashion. The Park and Piccadilly were also deliciously depicted by Mr. "Pips," who, moreover, went to the length of sketching the then gorgeous beadle of the Burlington Arcade. The sketches were eagerly looked for and keenly enjoyed by Londoners, to whom they supplied a fund of infinite conversation and amusement.

It was perhaps owing to the shortness of the period during which he was connected with *Punch* that Mr. Doyle's art as a caricaturist embraced no wider sphere than that of the city in which he was born. Naturally, though unfortunately for the public, he, as a Roman Catholic, took umbrage at the attacks made upon Cardidal Wiseman, at whom just then keen shafts of satire were leveled on his appointment by the Pope as Archbishop of Westminster. So high did public feeling run that the audience of a theater actually cheered *King John* nightly and hissed *Pandulf*, the Pope's legate *a latere*. *Punch* laughed at Lord John Russell as "the boy who wrote 'No Popery' on the door and then ran away," printed pictures of Cardinal Wiseman "tree'd" by a bull, and finally so far exasperated Mr. Doyle that he voluntarily severed his connection with that pleasant periodical, which, it may be noted, is now edited by a Roman Catholic. A few years after quitting the journal to which his richly comic and satiric genius was so eminently adapted, Mr. Doyle published the inimitable "Continental Tour of Brown, Jones and Robinson," over which three decades have laughed consumedly. He employed himself, however, with other work than caricature. Illustrations to "The Newcomes" and social sketches in *The Cornhill Magazine* occupied that part of his time not devoted to works of fancy, such as his illustrations to "The Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," and to Mr. Ruskin's "King of the Golden River." During the late years of his life he gave more and more time to sketches of fairy-land and elfish subjects. Many of these were exhibited from time to time at the Grosvenor gallery, but hardly attracted that attention which the fertility of invention displayed in them really merited. Probably Mr. Doyle, like many other men of genius, missed his vocation. At his caricatures, or rather social sketches, people laughed with a peculiar intensity of enjoyment. At his more ambitious or more inartificial essays they directed a coldly critical eye. Hence he has for a few years been less closely knit to the public than an artist of his unquestionable power deserved to be. Nevertheless it is true that England has lost a laughter-moving artist and moralist, before whose sarcastic sketches our fathers stood and held their sides.

NEW YEAR.

[*Ella Wheeler.*]

Toll bells for the year that has perished—
Ring chimes for the year that is born;
Farewell to a day that we banished—
All hail to a happy new morn!

Lay a cross on the grave of lost pleasures—
Bring a crown for the better new times;
And sing, to the sigh of old measures,
A sweet-starring song of new rhymes!

Dig graves for old follies and errors—
Rear thrones for Truth's precepts above;
We are done with old gods and their terrors,
And we worship the one God of Love!

Slide bolts and turn keys on the portal
That shuts back intolerant strife;
Swing wider the doors to immortal
And beautiful precepts of life!

Then ring out old wrongs that are banished,
And ring in new truths that appear;
And speak well of the day that has vanished,
Since it led to the day that is here!

Lecturers' Annoyances.

[*Chicago News.*]

"Did you ever hear of a 'queerer?'" asked a well-known lecturer in the course of a chat. The visitor had not.

"Well, when one of these persons whom I pick out to represent the rest of the audience happens to have any very noticeable peculiarity about his face or his clothing, I call him a 'queerer,' as they say in slang—that is, he distracts my attention from my lecture. Once I hit on a man whose necktie had hitched up over his collar and was rubbing against the back of his neck every time he moved his head. If there is anything that makes me feel like flying, it is to feel anything of this sort against the back of my neck, and so I got up a lively sympathy for that man, though he was one of those nerveless creatures who wouldn't be fidgety even if the back of his collar should be unbuttoned. I could fairly feel that hot necktie rubbing against the back of my perspiring neck, and it kept nearly all of my attention. A dozen times I pushed my own necktie down before and behind, but the relief was only momentary; the feeling that it was bobbing up and down and was about to chafe me came back as soon as I removed my hand. I struggled on, and am not sure whether I talked to my subject or switched off to a dissertation on misplaced neckties. Finally, when it seemed as if I should jump out of my coat if that necktie was not pushed down, I stopped short and said in a loud voice: 'Will that gentleman in the third row—right there (I pointed dead at him)—will he push down his necktie?' This provoked a storm of laughter and I went on just as if I frequently threw a joke like that into my lectures."

A Rare Compliment.

[*Frankfort Yeoman.*]

The election of Hon. E. Polk Johnson as First Clerk of the House of Representatives, by the unanimous voice of the members, was such a compliment as has been rarely bestowed by that body, but one which was fully merited by a long, faithful and efficient service as Second Clerk. Col. Johnson was a Representative from Jefferson county in the session of 1870-'71, and each session since that time has served at the Clerk's desk. He is perhaps as widely known among public men as any person in the State, and his popularity is unbounded.

Smythes Against Smiths.

[*Chicago News.*]

William Smythe has been made managing editor of the New York *Herald* in place of Ballard Smith. The Smythes are superseding the Smiths on all sides in these days of "y's" and final "e's."

THE autopsy on the brain of Conway Brown, the Harvard student who shot himself at Providence, R. I., Monday, showed the organ so diseased as to deprive Brown of the power of controlling his actions.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Richard E. Allen Fails and His Creditors Are Anxiously Searching For Assets.

COLUMBUS AND SAVANNAH NOTES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MACON, Jan. 1.—Richard E. Allen, a general merchandise dealer, with houses in Butler and Reynolds, Ga., has failed. Macon is interested to the amount of about $7,000. December 24, he addressed each creditor by letter, stating that he had failed and he would deliver his stock to them. The letters created a sensation. His creditors went to Butler next day, and on arriving found he had gone to Thomaston to consult a lawyer. Thereupon the Macon and Savannah creditors filed a creditors' bill alleging insolvency and praying for a receiver. The Columbus creditors also filed a bill to have a receiver appointed. Judge Willis appointed John T. Hartley, of Butler, temporary receiver under a bill filed by Col. Thomas Willingham as counsel for the Macon and Savannah creditors. A guard was placed over the store until the keys could be found. Allen returned next night and called a meeting of creditors. His lawyer offered goods in settlement. The creditors would not hear of the proposition. In answer to the query as to what had become of the goods and money, it was learned that the estate of R. D. Allen had been paid $1,920; his mother, Mrs. R. D. Allen, $2,560; also a board bill of $960; his brother, $1,500, and clerk hire and other indebtedness to his brother-in-law, J. A. Bullock. The creditors were loud in denunciation, and were satisfied that the whole arrangement was fraud, and an amended bill making these parties defendants to the original, and praying for an order appointing a receiver for the above amounts. Rumors of a startling nature are rife. It is said the goods have been hauled away in the direction of Thomaston at night, and that of large invoices purchased not long ago, not even remnants are to be

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Prepare a Plan for Its Improvement.

The Beneficial Effects of the Act of 1873 and the Practical Objections of the Present Law.

The Right of Discrimination Vested in the Post-office Department in the Matter of Pay.

The Varied Reasons Given By Railroads in Support of Claims for Increased Remuneration.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Postmaster General has sent to Congress a report of the commission appointed to prepare an improved plan for the carrying of mails on railroad routes. The commission is composed of Gen. Richard A. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster General; W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; and Isaac C. Slater, Superintendent of Railway Adjustment. The commission finds that each decade has witnessed a doubling of the service, and if the present rates of increase and pay are maintained the year 1900 will see a service by mail of at least 200,000 miles, with an annual cost of $25,000,000. When the system of weighing mails was first established in 1867 the most astonishing inconsistencies were discovered in the matter of compensation. At that time the mails were generally carried in baggage cars. It was found that on fifteen lines receiving pay of $200 per mile the daily service ranged from an average of more than 19,000 pounds on one line to less than 400 pounds on another—that is, one received the same rate for carrying a lesser amount than the other did for a greater. On roads receiving $150 per mile the service ranged from 7,000 pounds to less than 300, while on roads where the fifty-dollar rate was paid the greatest average daily service was 6,448 pounds and the least twelve pounds. The act of 1873 brought a degree of

ORDER OUT OF THIS CONFUSION,

in that it prescribed an even rate of pay for transporting like daily average weight of mails, but on its vital point of frequency, speed and room in which to distribute the mails, there was but little advance over the previous law.

The practical operations of the present law, the commission says, are:

First—No discrimination is made between the service performed in apartment cars, accompanied by clerks, and closed mails carried in bulk in baggage cars.

Second—The matter of frequency is covered by the indefinite expression "due frequency," and no discrimination is made where the same weight of mail is carried between a line running six, seven, twelve or fourteen round trips per week, the less frequent securing the same rate as the most frequent.

Third—The matter of speed is disposed of with the expression of "due frequency and speed," and does not enter into the rate of compensation.

Fourth—The size of the cars or apartments to be used is not provided for in a manner sufficiently definite to be continued as an expression of the requirements of the Post-office Department with regard to the 115,000 miles of postal service.

Fifth—The specific allowance for railway post offices is an unreasonable method of compensating for the service required.

Sixth—The regulation requiring railroad companies to deliver mails into terminal offices, and also to all other offices not over 80 rods from the line of the road, has become a serious hindrance to an efficient postal service.

Seventh—The present method is defective, because of the great inequality existing in many cases between the weights carried and apartments provided.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those which are costly and those which are not in construction, and the maintenance of those east or west of a given meridian or north or south of a given parallel. All these things were suggested in correspondence from the railroad managers. Some of the reasons advanced by the railroad companies for discrimination were, when set side by side, contradictory. One claims the right to high rates because the business of his road is light and high rates for carrying the mails would supply the deficiency. Another gives the reason that the business of his road is heavy and car space highly remunerative. One road is in a part of the country where fuel is scarce, one in a mountainous region where the cost of construction and operating expenses are heavy, one company plead scarcity of water, one says their road crosses many streams requiring many bridges. The number and radius of curves and even the direction of the wind are cited as worthy of the attention of the Commissioners in the preparation of any new scheme of payment. In fixing the basis of compensation the Commissioners say weight is no longer the chief factor in determining the requirements of the service, space being foremost, while weight becomes a modifying element only, as it helps to determine what space will be required.

From a careful study of the whole field the Commissioners

REACH THE CONCLUSION

that the yield per car can not be very far from 26 cents per mile run, a majority of the roads yielding less. They conclude, therefore, that at the rate of 5 mills per linear foot per mile run, or 25 cents per mile for 50-foot car, at the ordinary speed of 20 miles per hour, they will be getting a rate corresponding closely to the return from all the passenger traffic combined. While recognizing the great importance of speed as an element of value to the public, the committee find it very difficult to establish a wise scheme of adjustment which comprehends speed as a factor. Higher rates of speed are made not for the postal service, but in obedience to the demands of the traveling public. The committee, therefore, did not attempt to closely estimate the value of speed, but felt that any just rate of compensation must include speed as a factor.

On the subject of special trains the committee submits a letter from the British post-office explaining one method of increasing the value of the Postal service, which in some of its phases might be applicable to the railway service in the United States. The Postmaster General of Great Britain is empowered to call upon any railroad company to carry the mails by a train run at such hours as he may direct, and at a speed not exceeding the speed of the company's first-class passenger trains, stopping places and the duration of stoppages being also under his control. High rates of payment for this service are inevitable.

"Mails now going out of the great cities," says the committee, "are of such volume and weight that it might be desirable to arrange a similar service upon our lines between the great centers where postal facilities should be of the highest order. The weight at this time is so great as to make it a cumbersome element in the composition of passenger trains, and yet hardly sufficient to warrant for the payment of trains run exclusively for its transportation. The day is not far distant when such a train will be fully justified and actually necessary."

The committee think the universal objection of the railroad companies to delivering mails at post offices is well grounded. The system is a relic of stage-coaching methods, and justice to the roads as well as the perfection of the mail service requires the duty of the former to cease on their delivering the mails to some responsible officer at railway stations. Following are

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—That the compensation to railroads for carrying mails shall be determined upon the basis of space used and the frequency and speed of the mails conveyed.

Second—That the space factor shall be determined by the Postmaster General and the needs of the service modified by the weight and frequency of mails, and that the speed factor be determined by the schedules of the various railroads in connection with the official reports of the railway mail service.

Third—That the pay for all mail transportation hereafter be at a fixed rate per linear foot car per mile run, this rate to cover the entire cost of the service, furniture and fixtures in the car, transportation of clerk, etc.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General may at any time order the increase or reduction of the amount of space to be paid for, if after weighing it be found sufficient to increase or diminish the amount of mails to be transported on any railroad to require the same.

Fifth—The closed or pouch mails now carried on express or baggage cars, without postal clerks accompanying them, requiring no space for distribution en route, to be paid for on the following basis, viz: The aggregate weight of closed or pouch mails carried on any road on all trains for 24 hours shall be made the basis of pay and this aggregate weight reduced to an equivalent in linear feet of car space in the following proportions: Two hundred pounds of mail or less to be rated as equivalent to six linear inches, to be paid for at the rate of five mills per linear foot per mile run; five hundred pounds of mail to be rated as one linear foot and each additional five hundred pounds one linear foot of car space be allowed, with a proviso that the pay for the transportation of mails upon any railroad the rate for six round trips per week shall not be less than thirty-five dollars per mile per annum.

Sixth—That side service be discontinued.

Seventh—That the pay for railway post-offices, at a speed of 20 or less miles per hour between termini, be three mills per linear foot, inside measurement of car-space, per mile run; for each increase of speed amounting to two miles per hour up to and including 30 miles per hour, one-tenth of a mill; i. e., 22 miles per hour, 5.1 mills; 24 miles, 5.2 mills; 26 miles, 5.3 mills; 28 miles, 5.4 mills; 30 miles 5.5 mills, and each additional mile per hour 1-10 mill.

IT IS FARTHER RECOMMENDED

that in the adjustment of space by linear foot for railway post-offices the daily average weight for 300 pounds of mail or less be entitled to pay for space not to exceed thirteen feet; from 300 to 1,000 pounds, space not to exceed fifteen feet; 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of space, not to exceed twenty-three feet; 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of space, not to exceed forty feet; and we recommend that no change in the allotment of space be made until the average weight reaches 6,000 pounds. For 6,000 pounds 50 feet, 8,000 pounds 60 feet, the weight to be ascertained by weighing for not less than 30 consecutive days; and no additional space be paid for unless found necessary. In all railway post-offices the load should not exceed double the weight specified for the respective lengths, and for any gross weight carried on two or more trains daily the space may be sub-divided upon the gradients of space, for lower weights, as the nature of the service may require, with the further provision that the Postmaster General may increase the compensation of any railroad not to exceed 50 per cent. per annum for special mail trains performing service upon schedules fixed by the law. In all these estimates the minimum car width should be fixed at 8 feet 6 inches, inside measurement.

A FALSE WIFE'S DEATH.

A Compromise Effected in the Griffith-Johnson Case—Johnson's Story.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—The Griffith-Johnson case has been finally settled by a compromise. Johnson tells to-day for the first time something of the last night that he saw his wife alive. He said:

"I have done nothing in this entire matter which I am not willing should be known. All this can be known by relating my last interview with my wife. After the deed was made giving our house to our son, my wife and I, then alone in our sitting-room, talked for an hour or more on the situation. I reminded her of her often-repeated entreaties to see me, and I assured her that I would receive kindly any suggestion she could make. She said that in the whole matter she had but one condition to offer, which was that she should come back absolutely to my heart and arms. She reminded me of what she had said in several of her last letters, that she could consent to no prospect in life without me, and that she could not agree to any adjustment with that condition left out. I was profoundly affected, though it was impossible for me to surrender absolutely all my own feelings and views of the case. She had just been for three months the mistress of another man, and was fresh from his embraces. Her lips were still hot with his kisses. The sacred bosom where my babies were nursed was yet quivering from his touch. He had invaded and his influence still dominated every part of her being. His voice still lingered in her ear. Even in her letters to me she qualed and dwelt with morbid raptures upon his words of love. She was wholly unable to understand how she wronged either me or her son. With her seducer and his unhallowed power her entire soul was permeated and infected as with a deadly malady. To have received her in such a state would have involved on my part a sacrifice of every feeling of self-respect and honor, and burdened with degradation. It was due to my good morals and the sanctity of true marriage that there be a period of penitence and purification. Her paramour and his unholy influences must be utterly purged from her heart. Until this was done I could not discover any place for me in her heart or affections fit to occupy. I told her she required treatment for mental and spiritual disorders, and suggested that she repair to a private retreat for mental and nervous disorders. Earnestly I urged her to return to religion as her surest refuge, and I begged her to go down upon her knees and give her whole soul to her God, who alone can cleanse and purify it. I told her kindly but firmly that I could not receive her back to my arms, but I assured her that the future was not without hope for all of us, and that penitence and rectitude would atone for all. I told her that we must at once and forever leave Indianapolis; she might go to her relatives or wherever she chose, and that she might take anything or everything in our house. I would not get a divorce, but she might remain my wife, with all the rights of a wife save cohabitation; that wherever she was I would supply her with means to live. My pension at death should go to her for life, or as long as she remained my widow. After the propositions were made I begged her to quietly consider them until next morning, and we would definitely settle upon some plan. She only answered, that without me and my love all the rest was as nothing, and could I have even suspected her purpose, so tragic and fearful, which perhaps then possessed her mind, what would I have not done to remove it? Anything, anything! Ah, God, how gladly would I have sacrificed myself for her! In her manner there was nothing to excite my apprehension. She seemed calm, though deeply distressed, and never for a moment did I doubt that I should meet her again until the message came that she was dead."

Which One is Dead?

EASTON, PA., Jan. 1.—Ephraim Bartholomew, a well-to-do farmer of Moore township, was found dead this morning with his throat cut and clothing saturated with coal-oil and on fire.

The report that Bartholomew was found dead is denied by a farmer living in the same township. He says an inquest is being held on the body of Mrs. Bartholomew, who died from a blow administered by her step-daughter.

Murdered and Burned.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 1.—Four negro cabins burned in West Kansas City last night. To-day some of the neighbors discovered the body of Maggie Howard, a dissolute negress, in the ruins. There is a suspicion that the woman was murdered by her negro paramour and the shanty burned. The man is said to have disappeared.

The Bond Trial.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Jan. 1.—Judge Vandever, who it was thought finished his argument for the prosecution in the Bond trial last night, resumed this morning and bids fair to continue all day. Being unwell, he is setting down this afternoon while talking, and his face is very pale.

YELLOW AGAINST GREEN.

A Serious Riot Between Orangemen and Nationalists at Dromore, Ireland, and Many of the Participants Wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN MATTERS.

DROMORE, IRELAND, Jan. 1.—Meetings of both Nationalists and Orangemen were held to-day. Twenty thousand people were at the meeting of the Orangemen. All the Magistrates in the county were here, and there was great excitement. T. D. Sullivan and W. O'Brien, members of Parliament and also members of the Organizing Committee of the National League, directed the movements of the Nationalists. Three of the Nationalist band's men were arrested for carrying revolvers. The mass-meetings of Orangemen and Nationalists were held in full view of each other. One band of Nationalists marched from the Catholic Chapel in military order. The Nationalists of Trillick, in marching into Dromore, encountered the Orange procession. The Orangemen charged upon the Nationalists. The military separated the combatants and proceeded to clear the street. The rioting was terrible and several men were stabbed.

The Orange meeting was held in a field close to Dromore. About 20,000 were present. Col. Stuart Knox presided. He accused the Government of endeavoring to obtain Parnellites by prohibiting loyal and allowing Parnellite meetings. Resolutions were passed opposing the extension of the franchise in Ireland, condemning the action of the Government in allowing seditious meetings in Ulster, opposing home-rule for Ireland, and indorsing Lord Rossmore's action at Rossles.

Among the speakers were Lord George Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Maj. Hamilton, and Lord Caledon. The Nationalist meeting was held in a field at the opposite end of town. The rival parties were kept apart by large bodies of cavalry, infantry and police. Even this force was hardly able to prevent a collision. The Nationalist meeting was attended by about 2,000. The usual speeches supporting the objects of the league were delivered.

When the meetings were breaking up in the evening several attempts were made to attack each other, but the Lancers, Hussars, infantry and police prevented serious disorders. In the attempt of the troops to disperse crowds a young man named McGwen was wounded in the abdomen with a bayonet. It is expected he will die. Another man was seriously wounded. Great confusion prevailed at the railway station while the various delegations were boarding trains to return home. The Orangemen sang "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic songs, and cheered the Queen and troops.

After the close of the meeting, despite the efforts of the magistrates, the Orangemen, by a short detour across the fields, came within a short distance of the Nationalists. A serious fight waged between the two parties for some time, during which the cavalry and infantry charged several times. Revolver shots were exchanged, stones thrown and sticks freely used. The fight ended only after the Hussars and Lancers charged across the fields and wounded a number of Orangemen. The infantry, with fixed bayonets, escorted the Nationalists beyond reach of the Orangemen.

FRANCE.

FERRY'S SCHEME FOR THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND WHAT IT CHIEFLY AIMS AT.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—It is stated that the scheme for the revision of the French constitution, as proposed by Ferry, Prime Minister, chiefly aims at the abolition of the office of Life Senator and the restoration of the scrutin de liste system of voting. It is believed the party Right will support the latter proposition.

Among the incidents of the anniversary services in honor of the memory of Gambetta was the visit of about a hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies and other friends of the dead statesman to the mortuary. Paul Bert delivered an address eulogistic of the patriotic aspirations of Gambetta.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

TEN minor failures in the iron trade are reported in Birmingham, and other small failures in the same trade elsewhere in England.

A JANUARY BLAST.

The West Visited by a Cold Snap, Accompanied by High Winds and Plenty of Snow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Fine, drifting snow has been falling all day, making getting about very uncomfortable, and delaying trains in all directions. At this hour to-night, 10 o'clock, the storm continues with unabated violence.

Advices from points in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois are to the same general effect, and indicate that the snow-fall is widespread.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—A heavy snow storm, with a light wind, prevailed all the afternoon, and to-night the temperature fell below the freezing point. The snow is drifting a good deal, impeding street and railroad travel somewhat, and making pedestrianism unpleasant. Dispatches from different parts of Missouri and Kansas note a heavy fall of snow and low temperature, the mercury nearly touching zero at some places and the high wind drifting the snow, causing obstructions to railroads in some localities. The storm is said to prevail clear to the Rocky Mountains. Snow has also fallen in Central and some parts of Southern Illinois.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 1.—A general snow storm raged in this section last night and to-day. There is four inches here. It is clear to-night. Overland trains are several hours behind.

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KAN., Jan. 1.—A furious snow storm has prevailed throughout this region for the past 24 hours. The weather is intensely cold and a fierce wind is blowing. The snow is drifting badly. All trains are from one to six hours behind.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—Snow fell rapidly this morning, but became of a misty rain which set in before noon, and continuing all day, the streets are very sloppy. At 11 to-night the temperature suddenly began growing colder, with a high wind.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Arrived out—DeLambre, New Orleans; Gellert, New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Arrived—Gallia, Liverpool.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arrived—Lamaria, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Arrived—Steamship Marseille, Antwerp; ship Podesta, Matanzas; schooner Anna E. Kranz, Boston.

The Yazoo City Massacre.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The *Times-Democrat's* Yazoo special says that the preliminary examination of the remaining negroes implicated in the Christmas eve murder began to-day. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Ike Judkins, Claib Hendricks and George Williams were discharged but retained as witnesses. A. S. Lynch and Jim Gibbs, who are out on bail, will not be arraigned until next Wednesday.

A Cousin of Emma Bond Suicides.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The *Daily News'* Taylorville, Ills., special says: Abner Bond, a well-to-do citizen of this place, aged 50 years, and a cousin of Miss Emma Bond, suicided this evening by hanging in the loft of his barn. It is supposed the cause was temporary insanity from constant mental worry over the outrage of his cousin, and the trial of her alleged ravishers, now progressing at Hillsboro.

His Last Celebration.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Jan. 1.—Samuel Fagely, of Lockport, one-fourth of a mile south of here, was seriously, if not fatally, hurt this morning while celebrating New Year's. He put a heavy charge of powder in an old log, and then applied a slow match. It did not go off at first, and he went back and sat down on the log to hammer the fuse. In an instant the log burst and Fagely was blown high into the air, lighting in the canal. He was found in the water by his wife, who heard his cries. His arm was broken in two places, his breast terribly lacerated, and he sustained such serious internal injuries that it is feared he can not recover.

NEW YEAR'S AFFRAYS.

Gotham to the Front With Four Bloody Rows and Four Cases for the Coroner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Thomas Williams was shot and seriously wounded by Dennis Collins, at a ball early this morning.

William Smith stabbed his wife in the right breast during a quarrel, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

George Strobmeyer, a tailor, expostulated with a crowd of young men who were tormenting a drunken man, and one young ruffian drew a knife and stabbed Strobmeyer, dangerously wounding him.

During a quarrel between John Regan and his son, Conrad, in a saloon, the latter struck his father on the head with a beer-bottle, fracturing his skull.

ALLEGED PARRICIDE NEAR SALEM, O.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Salem, O., special says: L. N. Griffith, a farmer south of here, was found dead near his house this morning by his son, eighteen years old, who said his father had suicided. The boy has since disappeared and indications show it to be a case of murder. The Coroner is investigating.

LABOR MATTERS.

Cincinnati Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Rebelling Against Arbitration on the Wages Question.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—Thirteen firms of boot and shoe manufacturers have signed a paper declaring the Board of Arbitration a failure, which, for a year or two, has been fixing schedules of prices and settling disputes about shop discipline, and agreeing hereafter not to discuss these matters with their employes, but fix their own wages and settle questions of discipline. This action is opposed by a number of the leading firms, members of the Arbitration Board, who say the motive for it is that the Board of Arbitration has refused to reduce wages as demanded by some smaller manufacturers.

REDUCED TEN PER CENT.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The wages of the employes of John A. Roebling's Sons wire mill has been reduced ten per cent.

A Ship Aground.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Signal Service station at Sandy Hook, N. J., reports that the ship Jobeze, San Francisco for New York, went aground during a thick fog. The crew of the station went alongside. The Captain of the ship has requested that tugs be sent for. The sea is rising.

JOSEPH D. MURPHY, late manager of the Lyceum Theater, Philadelphia, well-known in theatrical circles, died yesterday in that city.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Night School.—Apply to S. T. Scott, 1,309 West Chestnut st.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

CUMMINS—Dec. 31, 1883, of pneumonia, LOGAN CUMMINS, the only child of the late Dr. David and Mary K. Cummins, aged 18 months.

"Suffer little children to come into Me."

YOUNG—At her late residence, on Sixth st., No. 1,016, at 3 o'clock A. M., Jan. 1, 1884, Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG, aged 72 years.

Funeral from her late residence at 1 o'clock Jan. 2. Friends invited. Burial private.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of VALLIE, wife of Wm. Reese, will take place from the family residence, 1,309 West Jefferson st., this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Cure No Pay.—Whitethurst's Cedar Balsam is warranted to cure coughs, colds, croup, throat and lung diseases, etc. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. no10 Sa&Wesm

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the SAFEST and the BEST. It acts INSTANTANEOUSLY, producing the most natural shades of BLACK OR BROWN; DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation and a favorite upon every well-appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by druggists and applied by all hair-dressers.

FACTORY, 95 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

oc21 W&Saly

MEETINGS.

PRESTON LODGE, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work in E. A. degree and installation of officers. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

GEO. KOPMEIER, W. M.

J. METTENY, Sec'y.

BITTERS.

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments, are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

se10 dMoWeFr&SulySw1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAD,

AND faded clean away are many remedies that began thirty years ago with Hurley's Sarsaparilla. Though a generation has passed away, it is still the favorite. Read the awards:

HORACE GREELEY.—"Decidedly the most powerful curative agent."

DR. MORRIS.—"I confidently commend it."

DR. REASON.—"I cordially append my name."

DR. ARLETT.—"It is the best remedy."

GEO. D. PRENTICE.—"It is the only one."

Hurley's, Swaebrick's, Seaton's & Walker's standard remedies, made only by the sole proprietors, HURLEY MEDICINE CO., Louisville, Ky.

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TRADE MARK. GLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS AND MONARCH SHIRTS. Sold by leading dealers.

se20 We3&4ly

Should Be In Every Family

To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective

—OR—

HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.

The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

The Scale can not be sent by mail, but will be by us neatly boxed and shipped by Express to such Express office as the subscriber may direct. *The subscriber must pay the exoressage* on delivery. Remit to us by money order or registered letter. Address

Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

IN HOT WATER.

AGREEABLE TO TAKE

SELTZER

APERIENT

INVALUABLE TO THOSE OF A COSTIVE HABIT.

IN HOT WATER.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

CORPORATION NOTICES.

The Western Insurance Company.

THE annual election of (9) nine directors of the Western Insurance Company will take place on Monday, Jan. 7, 1884, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

The Western Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 2, 1884.

THE annual election of nine (9) directors of the Western Bank will take place on Monday, Jan. 7, 1884, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M.

HENRY HURTER, Cashier.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE GERMAN INSURANCE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1883.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, January 7, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

J. W. SPOEHR, Sec'y.

Notice.

GERMAN BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1883.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, January 7, 1884, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

H. C. WALBECK, Cashier.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the First Merchants' National Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking-house on Tuesday, the 8th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., when an election for nine Directors will be held.

WILLIAM R JOHNSON, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1884. ja1-8t

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1883.

THE annual election of seven Directors for the German Insurance Company, will be held at its office January 7, 1884, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at noon.

J. J. FISCHER, Secretary.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN INSURANCE BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1883.

THE annual election of seven Directors for the German Insurance Bank, will be held at its office January 7, 1884, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at noon.

J. J. FISCHER, Cashier.

Notice

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY NATIONAL BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., December 29, 1883.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky National Bank, for the election of nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will take place at the office of said bank, on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1884, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. M. FETTER, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., 208 Fifth st., over Louisville Safety Vault, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 1883.

THE annual meeting of the members or policy-holders of this company will be held at the company's office on Monday, Jan. 7, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect three Directors to serve for the ensuing three years and to fill a vacancy.

JAMES B. COCKE, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, December 28, 1883.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company, for the election of five Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 7th of January, 1884, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board. E. S. PORTER, Sec'y.

LOTTERY.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

$30,000 FOR $2

Fifth Regular Monthly Drawing

Will take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple Building, in Louisville, Ky.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, and twice declared legal by the highest court in the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

A REVOLUTION IN SINGLE-NUMBER DRAWINGS.—Every ticket-holder his own supervisor. Can call out the number on his ticket and see the corresponding number on the tag placed in the wheel in his presence. These drawings will occur on the last Thursday of every month. Read the magnificent

JANUARY SCHEME.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
2 Prizes	$2,500 each	5,000
5 Prizes	$1,000 each	5,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1,000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each	900
1,857 Prizes		$110,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets $50. 55 Tickets $100.

Remit money or bank draft in letter, or send by express. Orders of $5 and upward, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Louisville, Ky., or W. SCOTT GLORE, 412 Market st., Louisville, Ky.

nov30 eod&eowtf

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the German Bank of Louisville December 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$780,032 05
Real estate		95,447 59
Office fixtures and furniture		3,618 33
Water Co. bonds and stocks		61,163 63
Due from banks	$78,627 38	
Cash on hand	62,672 51	
		141,299 89
		$1,091,461 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$188,400 00
Due depositors	880,221 27
Profit and loss	14,984 22
Dividends unpaid	7,856 00
	$1,091,461 49

HENRY C. WALBECK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1884. H. C. TRUMAN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the German Security Bank at the Close of Business December 31, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$612,812 00
Bonds and stocks	188,382 75
Real estate	9,040 13
Due from banks $1,500 87	
Eastern sight exchange 41,538 15	
Cash on hand 113,048 65	156,153 50
Total	$966,904 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$179,000 00
Deposits	707,014 17
Semi-annual dividend, No. 33, of 5 per cent., declared this day	8,950 00
Previous dividends unclaimed	375 00
Surplus fund	71,655 21
Total	$966,904 38

J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this first day of January, 1884. G. W. DETCHES, Notary Public Jefferson County, Ky.

CONDITION

Of the People's Bank of Kentucky, December 31, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$411,866 44
Real estate		28,100 00
Fixtures, safe, etc		3,368 95
Cash on hand	$35,790 81	
Cash with banks	36,054 53	71,845 34
		$515,180 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits	203 91
Unclaimed dividends	533 10
Dividend No. 33, just declared, 3 per cent	4,500 00
Due banks	1,801 93
Deposits	333,141 79
	$515,180 73

Surplus June 30, 1883	$17,653 63
Add net earnings for 6 months ending this date, 8 per cent. on capital stock	12,050 28
	$29,703 91
Deduct dividend No. 33, just declared	4,500 00
Leaves surplus and undivided profits as above	$25,203 91

J. H. HUBER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1884. R. S. SHREVE, N. P., J. Co., Ky.

CONDITION

Of the Louisville Banking Company January 1, 1884.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$661,081 91
Call loans	57,959 00
Past due in course of collection	16,291 17
Gas Co. deposit	10 00
Office furniture	1,730 77
Paid on account of safety vault	1,066 15
Stocks and bonds	18,109 23
Real estate	4,814 54
CASH ITEMS:	
Currency and specie $78,886 64	
U. S. 4 per cent. bonds (par value) 4,150 00	
Due by banks 255,815 29	338,851 93
	$1,100,514 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$418,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Contingent fund and undivided profits	23,393 82
Dividends unpaid	1,589 00
Letters of credit	80 00
Taxes unpaid	738 27
Clearing-house checks	15,641 60
Deposits	740,451 61
	$1,100,514 70

W. J. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to this 1st day of January, 1884. R. W. MEREDITH, N. P. J. C.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the German Insurance Bank, Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,009,716 16
Real estate		14,700 00
Bonds and stocks		31,512 00
Due by banks and bankers		70,701 14
CASH ITEMS:		
Eastern exchange	$101,256 69	
Currency, gold and silver	221,324 79	
		322,581 48
Total		$1,449,210 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$249,500 00
Profit and loss	63,866 61
Dividend No. 23 declared this day	7,485 00
Previous dividends unpaid	718 50
Deposits	1,106,241 80
Due to banks and bankers	21,398 87
Total	$1,449,210 78

J. J. FISCHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1883. EDMUND RAPP, Notary Public Jefferson Co., Ky.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Falls City Bank, Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$1,007,460 51
Real estate	33,000 00
Louisville city bonds	20,000 00
Safes and office furniture	4,372 73
Southern Railway News Company stock	4,500 00
Southern Exposition stock	300 00
Debts in suit	3,400 00
Suspended debts	11,203 59
Due from banks	91,430 55
Cash	147,136 00
	$1,324,803 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000 00
Deposits	680,457 67
Certificates of deposit	11,578 00
Due banks	234,767 62

THE RAILROADS.

Another Silly Rumor Regarding the L., N. & C. Directory—President Young Crushes It—A-burning.

LEGISLATION AND FREE PASSES.

We observe that two or three of our contemporaries, from whom we expected a somewhat saner and more practical view of such things, are disposed to revive, just as the Legislature is assembling, the agitation, more than once already carried to a ridiculous extant, on the subject of free railroad passes. Whatever of justice there might be in the criticism of members of the General Assembly because of their acceptance of such passes from the railroad companies, were it a new thing, a method just adopted or coming into vogue, it is assuredly deprived of much of its cogency for present use by the fact that it is *not* a new thing, but has become habitual. For more than twenty years it has been customary for the railroad companies, not only of Kentucky, but of nearly if not all the other States, to extend this courtesy to State officials and legislators during the period of their legislative labors. The custom had its origin, unquestionably, in a disposition upon the part of those issuing the passes to show a courtesy which was thought to be not improper and at least graceful, rather than in any hope or purpose of receiving reciprocal benefits. It began and was generally practiced at a time when the railroad companies had little to apprehend on the score of hostile legislation; before they were alarmed either by popular clamor or the threats of politicians who might know how to turn such agitation to their own advantage. And at this date it is notorious that the railroads, in the issuance of their free passes, make no distinction between those supposed to be friendly and those known to be inimical to their interests. The gentleman who goes to the Legislature to make reputation by tearing upany and every railroad he may happen to hear of, without exactly comprehending, perhaps, what railroads are meant for and are doing, is complimented alike with the cautious and conservative legislator who will do no act until he has arrived at an intelligent understanding of its consequences, and is willing to attack no property-right merely for buncombe. The pass is offered and accepted, without thought on either side that any sort of consideration is expected to be given. It may be that the system is wrong in that it contains the suggestion of evil. But the suggestion, if there be any, is very faint and remote. If these corporations seriously meant to influence members of the Legislature they would, at any rate, go about it in a far more effective way than by openly tendering free passes to every representative, irrespective of the probability of his being affected by so small a favor. Perhaps the railroad companies would prefer to discontinue the custom, as one certainly not profitable, and subjecting them to undeserved criticism. But it is hard to break a custom long established and generally pursued. A railroad manager may not care to incur the imputation of parsimony by refusing to do that which has been so long and universally done, and he can scarcely be expected to wish to do it under a pressure which will make such action seem like a confession that his previous issuance of free passes was induced by a bad motive.

We take it for granted that the majority of the legislators will accept the passes offered them, without any feeling that they are incurring any obligation further than that a gentleman always entertains for a civility. It is to be hoped that we shall not again witness the spectacle which scandalized, yet amused, the State two years ago, when a member of the lower house, in his zeal to publish and blazon his uncompromising hostility to railroads and his determination not to be corrupted by a free pass, recorded in the Clerk's office of his county the fact that he had returned the pass issued him, and was, a month or two afterwards, caught riding on another member's free pass. We are of the opinion that the a gitation on the subject is fil-timed: and that if it is necessary at all it certainly is not called for or proper at a date when it amounts to a reflection upon the motives of men. And we greatly misapprehend the present temper and wishes of the people of Kentucky, if two or three newspapers can, on such paltry excuses, arouse indignation and organize attack upon the important interests in whose well being and success the future prosperity of Kentucky is so largely involved.

L., N. A. AND C. AFFAIRS.

YESTERDAY'S Indianapolis *Journal* has the following to say concerning the L., N. and C. and the appointment of Mr. A. B. Southard: "Col. Bennett Young, President of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago system, will to-day announce by circular the appointment of A. B. Southard as assistant to the President in charge of traffic—freight and passenger departments to report to him. The return of Mr. Southard to the L., N. A. and C. is certainly a favorable omen. It is well known that never was the road more prosperous than during the four years that the traffic departments were under his supervision. In 1877, when he assumed the duties of Traffic Manager, the road was doing only a light local business. In 1881, when he retired, not only had the local business increased 100 per cent., but a very handsome through traffic had been built up—more especially a heavy lumber and coal business. Since he retired, unfortunately for his successor, the road has been less prosperous. While speaking of this property, it is but proper to state that a majority of the Eastern Directors speak in very complimentary terms of Col. Bennett Young's executive ability, and feel that, with A. B. Southard as his assistant, the business of the road will increase in proportion, and freights will be carried at paying rates. Eastern directors state that sufficient stock is held by parties who are friends of Col. Young to insure his re-election as President of the L., N. A. and C. Company. Regarding the financial condition of the company, the directors admit that they are somewhat pressed, yet any reports to the effect that they are unable to meet their liabilities, or are in danger of going into the hands of a Receiver, are groundless."

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION of 1883.

According to the *Railway Age*, track-laying has been in progress during the year 1883 in forty-one of the States and Territories on no less than 241 lines, and at least 6,608 miles of road have been added to the railway system of this country, not counting double tracks, sidings or switches. Later returns will probably increase this aggregate slightly, though not materially. The completion of 6,000 miles of railway during the year means the addition of about 33,000 men—an army in themselves—to the host of officers and other employes of our railway system. It means the expenditure of $25,000 per mile, or $165,000,000 on these roads alone. This does not include the countless millions of dollars expended and the tens of thousands of men employed by the construction of the large number of new roads on which track has not been laid. In fact, the record of track-laying alone gives a very inadequate idea of the activity and money expenditure involved in railway construction during the year. These figures, moreover, do not include the large mileage completed and under way in Canada and Mexico, with which the capital and manufacturers of the United States have had an intimate connection.

MOVING SWEETNESS.

THE New Orleans Picayune publishes the following: "The shipments of sugar and molasses by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, although very large, were not as extensive this season as they have been heretofore. This is in a great measure owing to the shortage in the yield of sugar the past season. Other freights, however, have increased vastly and more than counterbalance the loss in sugar and molasses. An extraordinary quantity of rice has been shipped, as well as general merchandise, and the road has not suffered the least diminution in the quantity of freight, but, on the contrary, has gained considerably. Seventy loaded cars out every day is a very good showing indeed, and is not an excessive estimate of the business of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Passenger travel on the Louisville and Nashville railroad is about twice as great as ever before known, and the same may be said of nearly every road entering New Orleans."

TRACK NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF THE OREGON TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Oregon Transcontinental Company was presented to the Executive Committee at midnight last night. The committee reports that the assets of the company, as shown by the books and from the certificates of parties holding securities as collaterals on loans, as well as the actual count of such securities as are in possession of the company, are as follows:

	Shares.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.	152,027
Northern Pacific, preferred	153,700
Northern Pacific, common	147,934
Wisconsin Central stock	18,714
Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago, pf'd.	2,775
Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago, com.	2,980
Oregon and California stock, pf'd	150
Oregon and California stock, com	400
Oregon Iron and Steel Company	1,000
Oregon and California second mortgage bonds	2,000,000
Lands earned and other real estate, as per ledger	236,308
Oregon Improvement Company	514,128
Puget Sound railroad, under construction and not bonded	411,022
Northern Pacific Railroad Company, balance of account	1,240,206
Cash	105,927

The liabilities of the company, from the best sources, are shown to be as follows:

Bills payable	$10,562,500
Credited vouchers	399,773
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	48,895

The committee are informed that the bonds yet to be received from branch lines will meet the requirements for construction. The committee has deemed it proper to state the assets at their face or share value, not considering it within their province or desirable to affix the market values, which are constantly liable to fluctuation. In closing the report the committee express their appreciation of the readiness on the part of the officers and employes of the company to facilitate as much as lay in their power the task assigned the committee.

COL. SNOW'S GREAT PROSPECT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—Col. Snow, chief proprietor of the European, Great American and Short-line railroad from Montreal to Cape Briton, is endeavoring to make arrangements with the Government respecting the subsidies granted the line, complete it and recoup the Short-line companies on all expenditures made and the work already done.

PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The officials of the New York and New England railroad received a dispatch from President Clark announcing that the property of the company has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The *Traveller* says that President Clark yesterday afternoon sent out notice of a directors' meeting at Hartford last night. Seven directors attended. It was learned that papers necessary for the application to the United States Circuit Court for a temporary Receiver had been previously prepared and brought to Hartford. Clark and the other gentlemen favorable to the Receivership agreed that the best interests of the road demanded that it be immediately placed in the hands of a Receiver; that the company, by allowing its coupons on first mortgage bonds to be used as collateral for money advanced to pay them, had virtually defaulted its interest, and that attachments by old creditors were liable to be placed on the road or equipment at any point, and thereby hamper its operations. Two only of the seven directors present opposed the action. These two asserted that the whole affair had the appearance of "the springing of a trap;" that more time should be given for the consideration of so important a matter, and the full Board of Directors should have an opportunity to vote on the question. It was finally decided, five to two, to apply for a Receiver. Close on midnight the directors entered the residence of Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, who opened court, and, after hearing the arguments, granted the petition. Clark was made Receiver. Soon after the directors' return to Boston application was was made to Judge Nelson, of the United States Court for this district, for a decree confirmatory of that issued by Judge Shipman. He refused to grant it without a full hearing, and set 4 o'clock this afternoon for a public hearing. Clark says the meeting at Hartford was duly called in accordance with the power vested in him and everything was perfectly regular. He says the actual indebtedness is something over $1,250,000. The assets given in the annual report of the directors have dwindled upon close examination, and a large amount of floating debt is now pressing for settlement. A meeting of the directors is called for next Monday, when it is very probable a vote calling for a special stockholders' meeting will be passed. Clark has resigned the Presidency of the company.

OPENED FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.

BUFFALO, Jan. 1.—The New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad was opened for through passenger and freight traffic to-day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

THE local and general offices were all closed yesterday afternoon.

THE Cincinnati, Green River and Nashville Railroad Company has been granted the right of way through the streets of Nashville.

MR. BEN. BRYANT, Passenger Agent of the L., E. and St. L., was called home to Versailles yesterday on account of the serious illness of his father.

MR. FRANK E. ALLEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed Superintendent of the St. Louis division of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, with headquarters at Charleston, Ill.

THERE are about 66,000 locomotive engines in the world, and 120,000 passenger and 500,000 freight cars; there are 200,000 miles of track, and the capital invested is $20,000,000,000.

COL. C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, and Mr. Cushman Quarrier, Controller of the L. and N., were elected members of the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday.

THE gross earnings of the New York Central and Hudson River road for ten years ending September 30, 1883, were, according to the *Stockholder*, $302,554,228, a yearly average of $30,253,422.

THE mileage of new road constructed in the United States during 1883 is estimated at 7,200, which shows a falling off compared with 1882 of nearly 5,000 miles. The total mileage in the United States at the present date is 120,500.

THE Iowa pool, which was dissolved in Chicago Monday, had been in existence thirteen years. The withdrawal of the Milwaukee and St. Paul rendered the further operation of the pool useless, and its death was a natural one.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's first-mortgage 6 per cent. loan bonds, maturing in April, has been extended at 4½ per cent. The remaining amount outstanding, $3,818 40, will be paid in cash.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners have made an order placing the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in "Class A" from January 1, and the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis road in the same class from April 1, 1884.—[*Globe-Democrat.*

THE engineers appointed to examine the bridge at Salem, the scene of the recent wreck on the L., N. A. and C., report that the bridge was much stronger than such structures usually are, and that the accident was brought about by unavoidable circumstances.

"CIRCULAR No. 7," issued from Vice President Smith's office, L. and N., states that "Mr. S. R. Knott has been appointed assistant to the Vice President, taking effect January 1." Mr. Knott has for some time been Private Secretary to Mr. Smith, and his promotion will be a source of pleasure to all who have had dealings with him.

THIRTY years of active service is a good record for car wheels, and far above the average, but it must be accorded in at least one case. A small passenger car belonging to the Illinois Central has just been placed on the retired list, which is supported by the first set of trucks wheels that ever ran over that road, made in 1853 and kept in use ever since.

A NEW YORK special to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The question of Mr. Villard's successor has been settled by the street for the stockholders in favor of Mr. Frederick Billings; but whether the latter is elected or not, he will certainly be the managing power. The fact of Mr. Villard's resignation is still denied at the offices of the company, but there appears to be no doubt that it was written several days ago, and is being held back for private reasons."

THE Nashville *American* says: A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature to prohibit the running of trains on Sunday. The bill makes a Sunday of its own from sunrise to sunset, and allows any train which has started on Saturday to run until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. It also exempts from the penalty of the bill trains that are disabled and such as are sent to their relief, and trains carrying mails, with or without passengers, and such as shall be run for carrying passengers and their baggage.

A SENSATIONAL rumor was current on the street yesterday to the effect that a number of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road in this city and Indianapolis were circulating a memorial, to be presented to the directors at their meeting next month, asking the retirement of President Young and Vice President Stahlman from the management of the road. A reporter called on Col. Young and informed him of the rumor, asking his opinion on the matter. "There is not a word of truth in the report," said the Colonel. "It bears the evidence of its falsity on its face, from the fact that there is not a stockholder of the road in Indianapolis. And the gentlemen holding the majority of the stock in this city are among my warmest personal friends. The rumor is so preposterous that I don't think it worth denying or even noticing at all." Mr. Stahlman being out of the city, it was impossible to get his views on the subject.

VILLARD'S RISE AND FALL.

HOW HE ROSE FROM THE POSITION OF A NEWSPAPER REPORTER TO BE ONE OF THE FINANCIAL MONARCHS OF WALL STREET—HIS GIGANTIC OPERATIONS.

[*New York World.*]

That Mr. Henry Villard is really sick there appears to be no doubt. When his friends in and out of the Northern Pacific announced on Friday that he was home in the hands of his physician, the street smiled derisively and said that his illness was only a pretext for an enforced resignation, and that the directors who are anxious to get rid of him were willing to let him down easy and to have it publicly announced that ill health and not a revolt of his former friends was driving him from office.

It seemed to be accepted yesterday that he is really sick. It is persistently stated so at the Northern Pacific offices, and even those who are accustomed to put the worst construction on everything that Mr. Villard does were willing to admit that he is sick. "Nervous prostration" is said to be the malady which detains him within the walls of his palace.

Meeting a well-known operator who is chiefly prominent for the part he takes in the elevated railroad litigation the reporter asked him if he knew Mr. Villard.

"Know him? Yes, very well. And all this talk about his illness is founded on facts. He is sick, and it is no wonder that he is. Why, Villard's career during the past five years, marvelous as it is, is enough to have shattered the nerves of the strongest man that ever lived. And Mr. Villard is not a strong man. He is robust appearing, it is true, but he is of a very nervous temperament. His wonderful success fairly carried the man off his feet and into the clouds.

"Mr. Villard is not the man he once was. The fact that he was the first and only man who ever had $12,000,000 placed in his hands by prominent capitalists to use as he deemed best seemed to have almost turned his head. Then for a time everything he touched seemed to thrive and all his projects overflowed with success. Now that reverses have come and his big enterprises have collapsed, and those who formerly believed in him are turning against him, it is no wonder that he is worried, nervous and sick."

That Mr. Villard's resignation is only a question of a very short time, is the general belief on the street, but the prominent operators do not care to speak publicly in regard to the matter until the resignation is formally announced.

It was indeed stated yesterday on the street that the resignation was already in the hands of the directors, but was being withheld from the public for private reasons. At the offices of the company it was simply said, "Mr. Villard has not resigned."

Further than that no information could be obtained. It is said that when he resigns he will take a flying trip to Europe for the benefit of his health.

THE EFFECT ALREADY DISCOUNTED.

"The effect of Mr. Villard's resignation has already been discounted," said a prominent member of the Exchange yesterday. "As far as actual power is concerned, Mr. Villard some time since ceased to be President. The directors have already stripped him of his power. The absolute power that he once wielded has been cut down to the size of a constitutional monarchy in which the prime minister is the power behind the throne. Frederick Billings is the prime minister. The directors have thrown restrictions and limitations around Mr. Villard so that he must find his position very unpleasant; so much so that this alone will probably force him to resign, though his term of office (and he was elected for a double term) will not expire for many months. His holding of the stock is very small and he has not the outside backing to keep him in office.

MR. VILLARD'S SUCCESSOR.

"Mr. Billings, on the other hand, has held on to his stock through the period of depression. He has seen the stock decline and his losses roll up, but he has held on so that now he is the largest individual stockholder and has been made a sort of managing director. It is probable that he will be Mr. Villard's successor, as he was his predecessor. Mr. Billings was President up to 1882, when he gave place to Mr. Villard.

"His election would tend to restore confidence in the company were it not that it is the general belief that the bottom has not yet been reached, and that some ugly developments in regard to all the Villard and 'ex-Villard' companies are sure to come sooner or later. The public has apparently lost all confidence in them. To-day, though the general market opened firm, the Villard stocks were very weak, and Oregon Transcontinental declined to 30, the lowest price it ever touched."

HIS FIRST SUCCESS.

With the exception of Jay Gould, no man in this country has had a more wonderful personal history than Henry Villard. Not many years ago he was a reporter on the *Tribune* and achieved considerable success in the profession. His first railroad operation was in connection with the Kansas and Pacific, and in that he laid the foundation of his fortune. He was the representative of the foreign bondholders of that then bankrupt road, and he succeeded in so disposing of the property to Jay Gould as not only to satisfy the bondholders, but also to clear a modest little fortune of a few hundred thousand dollars for himself. The money thus acquired he put into the Oregon Navigation Company. He was very successful in that project. He bought up the stock at a low figure and succeeded in placing the enterprise on a sound financial basis, and though he watered the stock up to $34,000,000 he made it pay a good dividend.

His success was so dazzling that it blinded his friends and supporters; hence the "blind" pool. Mr. Villard was believed to be a financial genius. Men of great wealth were so impressed with his shrewdness and honesty that they placed unbounded confidence in him. The blind pool of $12,000,000 which was placed in his hands to do with as he deemed most wise was the largest amount ever thus intrusted to one man. All that any contributor to the fund received from Mr. Villard on payment of the money was a simple acknowledgment that he had received so much money from such and such and such an individual. It was not a note, and did not make him liable in the slightest degree.

Early in 1882 Mr. Villard was elected to succeed Mr. Billings as President of the Northern Pacific, and under his management the loan of $40,000,000 was all placed, and all the securities were advanced to higa figures in the Exchange. Mr. Villard was then at the very summit of his power. He was President of the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Navigation, the Oregon Improvement, and the Oregon Transcontinental, the latter a company organized to own and control the stocks of the others.

HIS FALL FROM POWER.

Mr. Villard's decline has been as sudden as his rise, and those who have been strongest in his advocacy have now lost all confidence in him. It is charged that his management of the companies has been that of a railroad wrecker; that he made everything subservient to his own aggrandizement; that he has made no account of the bind pool operations; that he has speculated largely on his own account, and when successful has pocketed the profits, and when unsuccessful has charged up the stock to the account of the "O. T.;" that he has unloaded on his friends his immense holdings of Oregon Navigation at 150, and then let the price decline to below par; that while those who trusted him most have been immense losers, he himself has rolled up an immense fortune, estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000, so that at the very time the securities of his several companies have depreciated in value $70,000,000 he himself has been enabled to build a magnificent mansion and transfer to his wife from a half to one million dollars in Government bonds.

A member of the Exchange, commenting on this picture, said: "Jay Cooke's collapse in 1873 in connection with the Northern Pacific was an enormous one, but Cooke went under with the rest. But while the present collapse is even greater than that was, Villard, unlike Cooke, has saved himself from the wreck."

It was said yesterday that the committee investigating "O. T." will report to-morrow, and it is believed that the report will not be very favorable.

The Oregon Navigation yesterday announced that its gross earnings for the third week of December were $84,959 81, against $80,644 48 in the corresponding week last year.

HIS MADISON-AVENUE PALACE.

Mr. Villard's mansion is on Madison avenue, Fourth avenue and Fiftieth street. The property formerly belonged to the trustees of the St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is interesting in connection with the developmenss on the "street" to note that this property has recently been subjected to numerous real estate transfers. During the past week Mr. Villard has transferred two lots adjoining his residence to Edward D. Adams and Artemus H. Holmes. The mansion is situated in the southwest corner of the block, and is built as separate residences, while a court-yard lies between them. The entire block was in the latter part of 1882 encumbered with a mortgage for $240,000, given by Mr. Villard to the Manhattan Savings Institution, and Mr. Holmes in purchasing the plot pays the sum of $40,000 in addition to a mortgage of $40,000 upon that particular plot. Mr. Adams, besides the cash purchase price, which is $83,500, assumes a portion of the mortgage equal to that of his cash consideration. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Adams contract to pay one-sixth of the taxes, and a like proportion of the interest on the mortgage upon the court-yard, over which, by this agreement, they are granted a right of way. Holmes and Adams are Mr. Villard's lawyers. They have an office in the Mills building. Mr. Adams has recently been made Assistant District Attorney.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Capt. Sam Brown, of Pittsburgh, is in the city.

Mrs. M. L. Lee, of Chicago, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Hon. Crittenden Reeves, of Todd county, is at the Alexander.

Col. W. B. Machen, Eddyville, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. M. Erskine Miller, of Staunton, Va., is at the Galt House.

Jas. Rodgers, Deputy Sheriff of Fayette county, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Will O. Haskins, of Campbellsville, Ky., has taken rooms at the Alexander.

W. B. Armendt and wife (nee Miss Miller, of Owensboro) are at the Louisville Hotel.

Col. B. Frank Moore and Miss Rosa L. Moore, of Chicago, are at the Louisville Hotel.

Mrs. H. B. Southworth has returned from California and taken rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir Randall and Lady Roberts, of the Wyndham Opera Company, are at the Galt House.

G. W. Wilson, editor of the *Busy Bee*, published at Ironton, O., is spending a few days in the city.

Hon. S. M. Payton, of Munfordville, Ky., Prosecuting Attorney of the Seventh district, is at the Alexander.

John C. Larkin and Mollie Clemmons, an eloping couple from the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., were married yesterday in the parlors of the National Hotel, Jeffersonville, by Justice Eph. Keigwin.

Mr. H. A. Moore, of Owensboro, and Miss Jennie Porter, of Memphis Junction, were married yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. G. W. Browder. The happy couple now occupy the bridal chamber at the Alexander.

Mr. John P. Gatley left at 7:30 o'clock last evening for Indianapolis, where he went with the intention of capturing a bride among the fair daughters of Indiana. The wedding will take place at 11 o'clock this morning, after which the newly-wedded couple will return immediately to this city.

Col. Albert Lady, of Ironton, O., in the iron and nail-making business, passed through this city Tuesday morning en route to Chattanooga. He was accompanied by Jas. D. Lady and John B. Lady, his sons, both nailers, and Messrs. Wm. Simonson, George Deller, Charles Warner, and others, helpers or nail-plate feeders.

Alexander's—J. B. Solomon, Chicago; J. H. Kimball, New York; E. F. Crider, Evansville; S. S. Heath, Veedensburg, Ind.; Jake Gillespie, Gallatin, Tenn.; Angus W. Shaw, St. Louis; Milton Phillips, Emmerson, Mo.; Milton T. Muldrow, Palmyra, Mo.; F. W. Vallle, Indianapolis; Erastus D. Tyler, Fort Reno, I. T.; Samuel Witherspoon, Gainesville, Tex.; D. J. Overshott, Pana, Ill.; E. Loeb, Mrs. A. Loeb, Cleveland, O.; L. C. Brey, Evansville, Ind.; R. Hutchinson, W. A. Brown, Newton Stuart, Ind.; H. C. Yantis, Logansport, Ind.; C. C. Vernon, Dyersburg, Tenn.; W. M. Chambers, Green county; W. L. Onan, Owensboro; M. Daugherty, Bardstown; R. M. Decker, J. N. Cattron, Barcourville; W. Y. Davis, Springfield; Samuel Allen, Eminence; V. J. Lewis, Blue Bell; H. W. Washington, Brandenburg; D. E. Hatton, Stanford; Dan Brooks, Millraugh; S. B. Bennet, Cerulvo; Peter A. Karns, Lebanon; K. Wathen, Brandenburg; Jay B. Edwards, Allensville; H. A. Moore and wife, Owensboro; W. G. Gossom, W. E. Massey, Bowling Green; Ben Reeves, Crit Reeves, Todd county; J. M. V. Shteve, Greensburg; Will. O. Haskins, Campbellsville; J. A. Reynolds, Central City; A. V. Goodin, Elizabethtown; R. C. James, J. B. Thomas, Cincinnati.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE Buckingham gave two performances yesterday, both of which were attended by large crowds. The Goodrich combination remains during the week.

THERE were good-sized audiences at both the matinee and night performances of "A Parisian Romance" at Macauley's yesterday. The play will be repeated this evening.

THE sale of seats for the engagement of the Wyndham Comedy Company, which begins a season of four performances at the Opera-house to-morrow evening, is in progress at the box-office of that establishment. Judging by the demand for tickets it is evident there will be crowded houses.

Murdered His Father.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

SALEM, O., Jan. 1.—A prominent farmer named L. N. Griffith, residing south of this city, was found dead in the woods near his house this morning. A hole in his head and a 32-calibre revolver found at his side at once conveyed the idea of suicide. The body was discovered by his son Stanley, aged 18, who gave the alarm, saying his father had committed suicide. Citizens and neighbors hurried to the scene. In the meantime young Griffith disappeared and can not be found. Developments show pointedly that Mr. Griffith was murdered by his son. The coroner has been investigating, but the result is not yet known. Much excitement prevails.

What He Mastered.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

"How did you get a start in life?" asked a youth of a billionaire.

"I worked at odd jobs until I found something better."

"You thoroughly mastered some trade, business or profession in the course of time, I presume, to accumulate such wealth?"

"No," was the reply. "I was in business, but knew no more about it than thousands of others. I owe my success to my mastery not of a trade, business or profession, but an art."

"An art?"

"Yes, young man, the art of advertising."

JAMES RAGAN was arrested last evening on a charge of cutting and wounding. He got into a difficulty with a man named Anderson a few nights ago and stabbed him severely. He was arrested for this offense.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Reminiscences of the Closing Year and a Looking Into the Opening as Seen at the Nation's Capital.

SOCIAL LIFE AT WASHINGTON.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1883.—There is always a feeling of sadness connected with partings, the severing of old ties, the burial of a friend, even though the associations with that friend may not have been always agreeable and it has been an understood thing from the beginning that the tie would be one of short duration. This is the feeling which renders sad the parting with the year 1883. It opened in Washington inauspiciously. The morning was bright and fair, and the gay throng of officials thronged to the White House to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The foreign legations were headed by a small, slight man, who, though dean of the corps, was dressed as a plain American citizen, though wearing the decorations of the King of Hawaii. The scene was a brilliant one, and the New Year greetings were cordial and joyous. At midday the Secretary of State and family left the Blue parlor, where they had been receiving with the President and members of his Cabinet, and took their carriage for home, the diplomats hastening to depart soon afterward; for it is customary for them to breakfast with the Secretary of State immediately after their call upon the President. Mr. Allen, the Minister from Hawaii, had appeared to be in excellent health, and, with his usual courtesy, had chatted pleasantly with the friends whom he had not seen for several months. Not until he reached the cloak-room were any symptoms of illness manifested. In a few moments he was

BEYOND THE REACH OF MEDICAL SKILL,

and passed over into the border land from whence there is no return. The sad news was conveyed to the President and the ladies who were receiving with him, and with grieved and affrighted looks the gay company dispersed, the doors of the mansion were closed, and the citizens who were waiting outside of the gates for the hour to arrive when they would be admitted to the reception, were told of the sudden death which had abruptly terminated the reception. The weather, too, had suddenly changed, and the sunshine of the morning was overshadowed by dull gray clouds and a threatened snow-storm.

The sumptuous breakfast at the residence of the Secretary of State became "funeral baked meats," for the diplomats out of respect to the "Dean" were in a hurry to reach their homes and change their court dresses for the sombre habiliments of woe. All official calling and receiving was discontinued, and the first week of the new year was saddened by the untimely introduction of death.

With the closing of the year the news comes from across the waters of a double tragedy which nearly affects Washington society. Col. and Mrs. Rathbone lived here until they went to Europe about six years ago. Their house in this city is a handsome one, facing La Fayette Park, one of the most beautiful situations in Washington. Wealth and good taste had been exercised in the furnishings and decorations of the house. It was first rented to Representative Starin, of New York, afterward to Gen. Nicholas L. Anderson, and is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean. Maj. Rathbone was in the box with President and Mrs. Lincoln on the night of the assassination. When Booth suddenly entered the box Maj. Rathbone interposed to protect the President and was wounded in the arm by the dagger which the assassin carried. He

RESERVED THE PISTOL SHOT

for Mr. Lincoln. Maj. Rathbone's mother was the wife of Senator Ira Harris, of New York, and Mrs. Rathbone was the daughter of Senator Harris. She, as Miss Clara Harris, had been one of the war time belles in Washington, and at the time of Mr. Lincoln's death there were no reports of any engagement between her and Maj. Rathbone. Their interest in each other appeared to have been awakened during the period when the Major needed the care of his mother and the nursing of his charming step sister. If their affection for each other grew out of that monstrous tragedy, it is singular that it should have terminated in another, the details of which are as revolting.

The lives of Col. and Mrs. Rathbone were those of uninterrupted prosperity, and one who knew them well has remarked: "All the trouble grew out of the possession of too much money. If Col. Rathbone had been compelled to work for the support of his family he would not have been troubled with dyspepsia, but this thing of exhausting all the pleasures of this country and then going to Europe to find new ways of killing time, ends in destroying the power for the enjoyment of anything, and life having no incentives for exertion, or ambition, becomes a burden and demoralizes the whole nature."

You have already had by telegraph a description of the decoration sent to Mr. Corcoran from Paris. Said he, on the 27th, his eighty-fifth birth-day, "If only every one knew what pleasure it gives a man to help along another who is struggling with poverty, I think it would be done more frequently." This remark he made after two children had called and left a birthday present for him, the work of their own hands. The boy's gift was a clock, the frame, which was of wood, having been carved by the lad, who is only thirteen years old. The girl's present was a blue satin lining for his hat, embroidered in yellow immortelles and rose buds. "Those children," said Mr. Corcoran, "are named Erb, and their father carved cameos before the war. Since his death I have befriended his widow and those children, and their gratitude has touched me more than anything else which has happened to-day." Mr. Corcoran's eighty-five years do not oppress him, for he looks rosy and well. He has withdrawn from society, as his physician advises better care of his health than he has been disposed to take. His enthusiasm is so youthful that often in the enjoyment of society he forgets to be careful, and exposes himself to drafts and fatigue, which lays him up for several days at a time. He goes to his office regularly, attends to business and never forgets the recipients of his bounty. He has provided for his friend, Miss Sarah, dauguter of Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and great granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, by placing her as principal of the Patapsco Institute, at Ellicott's Mill. He paid $5,000 for the position. Miss Randolph was his guest Christmas and a few days afterwards.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

Many army and navy officers will absent themselves from the President's reception on New Year's day because they have outgrown their uniforms and can't afford to buy new ones. Naval officers whose uniforms still fit can't go because there are new regulations in regard to what they shall wear, and those who have families say that they can not incur the additional expense. No one understands the reasons for these frequent changes, and as we have no navy worth talking about, it would be as well to let the old regulations in regard to uniforms stand until the new navy is built, and then celebrate the event with all the gold embroidery and pomp and circumstance which the occasion requires.

Capt. and Mrs. Reynard have returned from their trip to New York, West Point and Niagara Falls. They will remain with Judge and Mrs. Key until the 3d of January. They have postponed sailing for France until the 9th; they have secured passage on the "Amerique." Were it not that Capt. Reynard's leave of absence will soon expire he would remain until the 19th, and then have the company of his cousin, Mr. Butt, of New York, and his bride. The wedding takes place on the 9th, the day on which Capt. and Mrs. Reynard are to sail. Mrs. Reynard contracted a severe cold at Niagara, and has not been well enough to enjoy her brief visit to her parents.

RECEPTIONS.

On Thursday evening the "Cosmos Club" gave a large reception to ladies as well as gentlemen. They were so fortunate as to be able to secure the house which adjoins their club-house, and by so doing were able to accommodate 1,000 guests without the inconvenience of being overcrowded. Supper was served in the unoccupied house, which left ample room for the reception and works of art in the club-house. As the "Cosmos" embraces in its membership literary and scientific men, artists, and those who sympathize in these pursuits, it ranks higher than the Metropolitan Club, which is purely social, and where men meet only to gossip and kill time. The Reception Committee of the "Cosmos" were Mr. Gallaudet, the President of the Deaf Mute College, and also the President of the Cosmos Club; Mrs. Gallaudet, President Welling, of Columbia College, and his wife, Mr. Carter; the Hawaiian Minister, Maj. Powell, of the Geological Surveys, Mrs. Powell, and Dr. Brown, of the Bureau of Hygene. Both ladies and gentlemen were in full evening dress. The walls of the parlors on the first and second floors were filled with paintings, in oil and water-colors. The guests were entertained by Col. Garrick Mallory, Dr. Gihon, Mr. Paris, and many other charming men, who devote their time to special pursuits, and who, in general conversation, impart much information. The hours for the reception were from 8 to 11, so that no dissipation was involved in the entertainment. The supper was excellent, one feature being an immense bowl cut out of a solid block of ice, the bowl being filled as fast as emptied with raw oysters. The coldness of the bowl added much to the refreshing taste of the oysters. There was punch, too, a decoction of champagne and other palatable ingredients. The reception was hospitable in every sense, for when gentlemen start out to entertain they prove themselves good managers.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

have danced the german every night. These have been given by Madame Bonaparte, Miss Sturgis, at the Soldiers' Home, Miss Katy Beach, who led at her german with Mr. Alain Arthur, and Miss Thorn, a great niece of Mr. Corcoran.

Miss Coffey gives a german to-night, and Mrs. Van Rensalear Berry, Mrs. Macalister Laughton and Mrs. Reifern have issued invitations for Wednesday evenings in January. Already every evening in the week is appropriated, and the gayeties are fairly upon us.

Gov. Knott must have been surprised to read in a letter which the COURIER-JOURNAL copied from the Chicago *Tribune*, entitled "Three Houses in Washington," that he had built the house occupied by the widow and children of the late Gen. Albert Myer! The house considerably antedates Gov. Knott's fame, for it was built thirty or more years ago by Mr. Elisha Riggs, whose wife was Miss Boswell, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Riggs at the close of the war went to Paris, France, and opened a banking-house in that city. He sold his cottage to Mr. Charles Knapp, a gentleman who accumulated a large fortune by getting a contract from the Government for the casting of the big cannon which were used in the war. Mr. Knapp's foundery was in Pittsburgh. After he bought the house he doubled it, still preserving the gothic order of architecture, and the furnishings of the house were the sensation of those days. Among the works of art was a large mosaic picture of the ruins of Paestum, and the price which Mr. Knapp paid Bailey, of Philadelphia, for it was thought to be almost fabulous. At that time $40,000 was considered to be a comfortable fortune, and that was the price paid for this masterpiece. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp entertained a great deal and lived extravagantly. After a few years Mrs. Knapp contracted rheumatism, and her husband concluded to rent the house and take her to Carlsbad, Germany, for the baths. Sir Edward Thornton had recently arrived as British Minister, and rented the house with all the furniture, pictures and statuary. He lived there until the present legation was built. John Chamberlain, who then took it for a gambling house, was frozen out of the neighborhood in a year or two, and then it fell into the hands of Gen. Myer, whose wife is a Buffalo heiress, and they too enlarged and beautified the house.

Mrs. Knapp was not benefited by the German baths, and returned to this country. She and her husband had just entered the cars at Jersey City, on their way to Washington, when she suddenly died. I met Mr. Knapp last summer when he was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. VanVliet at Shrewsbury, N. J. He is a remarkably handsome man, with snowy beard and hair. All of his vast fortune has melted away, his only possessions now consisting of a gold mine in Virginia.

And all this long explanation is to prove that Proctor Knott in the zenith of his fame did not build, nor own, nor occupy this memorable mansion, which is only one of many with interesting histories. FAY.

Brother Gardner's Observations.

[*Detroit Free Press.*]

"Dar am sebr'al things dat doan' look 'zact

MEN AMONG MEN.

A Parallel Drawn Between Robert Collyer, Hans Balatka and A. V. H. Carpenter, the Railroad Princes.

GENERAL CHICAGO GOSSIP.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Your correspondent has had occasion a few times in these columns to speak of a certain distinct type of man which stands out in bold relief, single and solitary, on the ever-changing background of human character. Physically, this representative man, from his erect and noble bearing, massive head and shoulders, and sturdy, firm and impressive, but gracious manner, has the appearance of large stature and great strength, rather than its possession. Masses of bushy iron-gray hair defy all control; heavy bristling eyebrows project over deep, dark and piercing, yet kindly, eyes; and full, firm lips close tightly above the square, heavy chin. Mentally, this man is richly endowed, though these mental qualities in many cases are only half-developed through an absolute lack of self-admiration. Upright, yet cautious; liberal, yet conservative; conscientious, yet politic; benevolent, yet discriminating; modified somewhat by birth or training; but always a type that is instantly recognized and invariably recalls any or all whom one may have known possessing its attributes.

Such a man is Robert Collyer, one whose name is known and loved from one end of this wide land to another, not only for his ministrations in the pulpit, but for the numberless unobtrusive, sacrificial, tender and charitable acts of his life.

Such a man is Hans Balatka, a trifle less nationally known, perhaps, but equally great in his genius for music and the unselfish, enthusiastic, never-ceasing desire, which has long been the ruling principle of his life, to give Chicago and the West a grand, world-known and honored distinctive musical recognition and character.

Such a man, though less known than either of these other two, and in so widely different a field of labor and aspiration, is

A. V. H. CARPENTER,

now, and for eighteen years past, the General Passenger Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

Mr. Carpenter, though now past middle age, possesses all the mental acumen of his earlier years, with the added wisdom and discrimination born of years of experience. His life, with a few exceptions, has been devoted to railroad work; and he is a monumental example of how great a man can become in a restricted line of labor outside of the professions, without any individual effort or desire toward managerial prominence or newspaper fame. He is of "down East" extraction and a second cousin of the late famous Wisconsin politician and Statesman, "Matt" Carpenter. He studied for the law and practiced a few years, his first important case being a criminal case, in which he was opposed by Matt. Carpenter himself. His intense application to his profession broke down his health, and he was compelled to resign the law and seek some active outdoor employment. His initiation into railway service was as brakeman on the old Vermont Central railway. This began January 1, 1849, just 35 years ago. In a few weeks, through his characteristic energy and faithfulness to service, he was given his first train, and became the freight conductor for two years.

Fortune takes many ways that seem strange and inexplicable to change the course of a man's life; and it is more than likely that Mr. Carpenter would still be holding some official position in one of the old conservative Eastern corporations had it not been for the accident which occurred near the close of his second year of service. He was thrown from the train and was so badly hurt as to be reported dead. After a slow and weary return to health he was given a clerkship in the Central railway office at Montpelier. Restless in this restricted occupation, his energy and force of character burst the bonds, and he became the passenger conductor and sort of "pioneer agent" in charge of the extension of the same line to new points. He first came West in 1855, becoming Train Master at Toledo for the Michigan Southern railway. The unusual and peculiar climate induced severe attacks of that prolific middle-America affection, the ague, and, to escape it, he was transferred to the freight-office of this road at Adrian.

A change of administration of this road started Mr. Carpenter for Milwaukee in the spring of 1857. Here he became clerk, secretary, cashier and what not for the Superintendent of the old Chicago and Milwaukee railway, now the Milwaukee division of the Northwestern railway. On the sale of this road to the Northwestern he became, in June, 1865, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the old Milwaukee and LaCrosse road, then having but 196 miles of track. From this latter has grown the splendid present system of railways threading the great Northwest and reaching to the very boundaries of the land of the Esquimaux and reindeer, known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, with a mileage of over 4,000 miles.

The position held by Mr. Carpenter for 18 years could not have been better filled; nor can it ever be. This period has been a succession of wise, clear-sighted, upright policies, and has given the road no small fame for old-fashioned, conservative, substantial reliability.

While the official headquarters of the road is at Milwaukee, Mr. Carpenter's face and form are quite as familiar here as there. Always in evident earnest, grave discussion or thought, his life and work are yet of undimmed activity. No general or local meeting of railway officials finds Mr. Carpenter's place vacant; and there are no indications that it is soon to be filled by another.

To me, there is in this steadfast, ever-alive and ever-thoughtful devotion to the duties of a responsible position a heroism quite equal in actual greatness to the name and fame achieved by any star of genius of the present or past.

The greed and grasping of the public after anything in the nature of

A SENSATION

is one of the curses of modern civilization. It is merciless to reputation; has no respect for the most sacred feelings of the human heart. It is not even at all particular as to accuracy. It not only brands the criminal, but holds up the unfortunate to the scorn of the world, and places a stigma upon the innocent that shadows them to the grave. There is some consideration due these mediums for the transmission of "sensations — the daily newspapers — for any daily newspaper that would not publish accurate, lengthy and spicy accounts of every murder and scandal would be in a permanent condition of insolvency. The private individual for the most part escapes this scathing, but he who, from his chosen or called profession—and especially that of the ministry—is compelled to have his every word and act mirrored to the world suffers the keenest from any misfortune of circumstance. A gentleman, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly the loved and honored pastor of one of our suburban churches, and now occupying a Nashville pulpit most creditably and acceptably, has been exposed, through the columns of the daily papers here, to at least the unfavorable comment of the general public because of an error so slight, so natural and so common that it is a matter of surprise that any reference to it would be made. This wholesale persecution by notoriety of an innocent person deserves, and should receive, the emphatic condemnation of every decent and right-minded individual. The whole matter reminds one of the lady who shone in social circles because of her refined intellectuality, though possessing limited means, and who felt compelled to close and bar her entire house against every one on the day she did the week's washing.

HON. RUFUS N. RHODES

has recently removed to this city from Tennessee to continue his legal practice here. Although a young man, he is one of the most able representatives of his profession in the South. He has held high positions in Tennessee, having been for several terms elected member of its Legislature, where he distinguished himself by his fearless advocacy of progressive public measures, especially as to the full and honest payment of the debt of the State; has been for several years city attorney of Clarksville, Tenn., and was the Secretary of the Tennessee delegation to the Cincinnati convention of 1880. Mr. Rhodes is a son of the late Hon. Rufus R. Rhodes, of New Orleans, who, during his life, was an eminent member of the bar in that city. The Nashville and Memphis papers speak in the highest terms of Mr. Rhodes, and he brings letters of introduction to Bishop McLaren, Judge Beckwith, Malcolm McNeill and many other leading people here.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements for the week have retained their average grade. The Florences played "The Mighty Dollar" at McVicker's; Daly's company gave "The Passing Regiment" at Hooley's; Haverly's had Roland Reed in "Cheek;" Sol. Smith Russell, with "Edgewood Folks," was at the Grand; "A Hoop of Gold" was played at the Academy, and the Criterion had "A Mountain Pink." Next week Haverly will have "The Romany Rye." The Madison-square company begins an engagement at McVicker's in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." At the Grand, Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrel troupe will come, and Hooley's will have Edwin Thorne's "Black Flag" company. The Academy promises "The Devil's Auction," and the Criterion will have the American Four Combination. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry come to Haverly's Monday, Jan. 7. Their engagements comprises twelve nights, and the repertory includes "Louis XI.," "Merchant of Venice," "The Bells," "Hamlet," "Lyons Mail," "Charles I.," and "Belle's Stratagem."

The musical event of the past week was the production at Central Music Hall of "The Messiah." Chicago critics found it exceedingly "dull" and "tedious," but to music-lovers here its production was an enjoyable event.

Mr. Geo. W. Cable is announced for a reading in this city shortly. It will comprise selections from his own works, including parts of "Dr. Sevier."

Mr. Emil Liebling will give a piano recital this evening at Evanston, our aristocratic northern suburb. His evening's entertainment will include selections from Chopin, Handel, Raff and Kullak.

The museums present some extraordinary attractions for the coming week—a twenty-one-year-old lady weighing four and three-fourths pounds, the elastic-skinned man, the double-voiced vocalist and the man flute.

An invitation reaches this office to attend the "social opening" of the Standard Theater, a new theater just completed upon the West Side. It promises great excellence in construction, management and grade of attractions.

FARRAGO.

The fourth annual banquet of the Chicago Press Club occurs at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Saturday evening, Jan. 5.

Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, whose wonderful energy has enabled him to survive three paralytic strokes, is quite ill at his home on West Monroe street.

There are no hard times in Chicago. A single forceful indication of this is found in the increase of the express companies' business during the holiday week of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. over that of last year.

Mr. C. H. McConnell, of the National Printing Company, will shortly secure full control of Haverly's Theater building here, and make extensive and expensive improvements.

No such stress upon the employes of the Chicago post-office has ever been known as during the past four weeks. Between 5,000 and 6,000 registered letters alone have passed through the office daily during that period.

The Chicago Curling Club has revived its old-time enthusiasm since the recent permanent cold weather, and have begun a series of matches on the ice in Lincoln Park. The sport is uproariously enjoyed here, and is witnessed by thousands.

The most hopeful predictions are made regarding next year's business and crops. The snow has covered the whole North, and seems bound to stay where it fell. This simply means great crops, abundance, business.

It is stated on authority that considerably over $2,000,000 was expended in this city during the two weeks preceding Christmas for holiday gifts alone. Nearly five tons of confectionery were sold during the same period.

J. Monte Hunter, Esq., well-known to the people of your city, has received the appointment of Louisville agent for the *Current*, the new literary weekly which recently appeared here, and which has received the universal commendation of the press of the country.

Although it costs Chicago something over $20,000 per year for the "janitor expenses" of her new City Hall, she was able to send the trifling sum of $200,000 to New York last Friday as a single payment on her bonded city debt.

It is estimated that during 1883 over 10,000 marriage licenses will have been issued in this city. And yet there are people who smile incredulously when the prediction is made that Chicago's population will reach 1,000,000 by the next census.

The fashion of cutting ladies' hair close to the head is becoming very prevalent in Chicago. Our fashionable hair-dressers keep from one to three cutters busy during the entire day upon the heads of ladies, young and old. But few are improved in appearance by the operation, and the majority will be obliged to wear the pretty French wigs which are now for sale here in great variety.

There is probably no railway manager in America who has won his position through better continuity of earnest work than Allen Manuel, General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, and when he appoints a new General Passenger Agent in the person of Charles H. Warren, as he has just done, who has been his secretary for many years, he not only does an act which has the fine and rare merit of rewarding faithful service, but he also emphasizes that sort of thing as good policy, and gives many a patient and earnest railway employe true courage. Besides, those who know Mr. Warren are certain that he has the making of one of the most brilliant and able Passenger Agents in the country.

Friday evening of this week the Rev. F. R. Clarke, S. J., a Catholic clergyman of London, lectured to a limited and lukewarm audience upon "The Duties of Catholics With Respect to Modern Literature." He presented some new ideas regarding the influence of a nation's literature upon its people, and some exceedingly unwelcome ideas in an attempt to overthrow the regard universally held for works which are considered types of literature. All attempts of this sort will not only fail in effect, but injure the cause of any one so injudicious as to make such attempt. No possible innovation or influence can supercede or destroy the reverence and affection of the educated world for such writers as Dickens, Shakespeare, Thackeray or Burns, any more than can the attacks of modern atheism kill the Christian's faith in the Bible.

E. L. W.

A McDonald Man.

[*Chicago Tribune.*]

A prominent Indiana Democrat, who has occupied prominent positions in the gift of his party, and who passes most of his time at the National Capital, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that the overwhelming sentiment among Democrats in both branches of Congress was favorable to Joseph E. McDonald for the nomination for President. The selection of Carlisle for Speaker had put the party on a broad plane, with an issue to make before the people. It had committed the party to a material modification of the existing tariff, and with that platform it must look to Joe McDonald as its leader. The Indiana delegation to the next Democratic National Convention would go there more united and enthusiastic for him than they had ever gone for any other man, and it was not possible for Mr. Hendricks to stop the current. He doubtless would not try to, but if he did it would be useless. McDonald had more strength all over the country any other one man, and if the convention met now he would be nominated almost by acclamation.

The gentleman further said that the Democratic party in the House was made up of aggressive men who proposed to stand upon principle, and that a positive revision of the tariff was a fixed fact. The revision, however, would be so fair and equitable that he thought it would pass the Senate, for there were several Republican Senators, such as Ingalls, of Kansas; Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and Miller, of California, who were opposed to high protection. But if the Senate saw fit to negative the action of the House it would react on the chances of the Republican party with swift retribution. The Western people were heartily tired of monopolies and favored classes, and proposed to have done with them.

An Aromatic Fragrance

is imparted to the mouth by the use of Sozodont. It is beyond doubt the cleanest, purest and best wash ever offered to the public. Sozodont and comfort are synonyms. It cleanses the cavities in the enamel of the teeth.

HERMIT OF HOLY HILL.

A Mountain Near Milwaukee Which is Visited By Thousands of People—Pilgrims Tried By Prayer.

[*Milwaukee Sentinel.*]

In a chain of hills a few miles west of Milwaukee is a rugged eminence that on the map is called Lapham's Peak. It is the highest point in the State. The country for miles around is fertile and inhabited by thrifty farmers. They are nearly all foreigners—Germans and Bohemians. They are all Catholics and devoted to their religion. Though the town of Lawrence, which is the center of the little community, comprises but a few stores and a score of houses, there is a church there that cost over $50,000. Around Lawrence Lapham's Peak is known as Holy Hill. It is regarded there as consecrated ground. On the top a pretty little church has been erected, and near it is a cottage occupied by a priest who officiates at the church. Traditions about Holy Hill have been handed down from generation to generation, and it is firmly believed in Lawrence that a visit by the faithful to the wonderful place is all that is necessary for the sick to be healed. There is from one end of the year to the other a constant stream of pilgrims, who pray on the hill to be restored to health. During the past year thousands have visited the place.

CURED ON HOLY HILL.

Many stories of miraculous cures are told. The most recent one occurred a few weeks ago. Thomas Welch, of Oconto, Wis., had been an invalid for years from paralysis and required the constant services of an attendant. He had tried all the usual remedies, without avail. He was a devout Catholic, and, hearing of Holy Hill, determined to try the efficacy of prayer. He stayed at the Hill a week. Each day he was wheeled to the summit in an invalid's chair and spent several hours in devotional exercises. On the fifth day, which was Sunday, he became conscious of a strange sensation, a prickly, sharp feeling through his lower limbs, seeming to pass through the soles of his feet to the ground. He at once found himself able to walk about. Then he fell upon his knees, and, with hands clasped and face upturned, thanked heaven for his restoration to health.

The road leading to the summit of Holy Hill is curcuitous and rugged. At intervals along the way 14 large crosses are set. They are adorned with pictures representing scenes in the life of the Saviour. Pilgrims stop and pray at each cross. Midway up the hill is a small chapel. On the walls are suspended a number of crutches, canes and straps. It is said they were left there by cripples who were obliged to claim their aid when they came, but were able to leave the hill without them. Women are said to predominate among those who visit the hill. Oftentimes they go to pray for a relative or friend who is unable to go himself. At times they climb to the summit wearing shotted shoes, which render locomotion almost impossible, and bathe their feet in blood.

THE HOME OF A HERMIT.

Holy Hill was for many years the home of a hermit. Years ago he made his appearance upon the scene suddenly. No one knew where he came from. He made himself a "dug-out" in a ravine and passed his time chiefly on the top of the eminence praying. For many years the hill had been regarded as a holy place, and was said to possess strange, sacred and miraculous properties. At the time the hermit went to the hill he was a cripple. He soon began to improve, and eventually was restored to perfect health. More than two centuries ago, it is said, Father Marquette and the bold Joliet had planted a cross upon the summit of the hill, and in later years it was purchased by the Catholic Church. Consecrated first by Marquette and again by the priesthood of a later day, it was holy ground indeed, and there were none with a disposition to molest the hermit in his rude habitation. He called himself Francois, was very retired and secluded and had little to do with the people of the vicinity. Claiming to be a Franciscan monk, he soon won the confidence and esteem of the people, who sent to his hut all the food necessary to supply his wants. These contributions were left at the cottage of Roman Goetz, who lived but a short distance from the recluse. Goetz alone was intimate with Francois, and at a later day, it is said, he told Goetz his story.

THE HERMIT'S STORY.

He said he was the scion of a noble German family. Educated for a priest, he forgot his sacred calling in his love for the pretty daughter of an inn keeper. To test his love he absented himself for a period of two years. On his return he found her faithless. In his desperation he killed her and fled. Conscience smote him continually, and wherever he went the image of the dead girl was before his eyes. He wandered from place to place. After years of wandering, worn out in body and soul, he laid his burden at the foot of the cross and sought forgiveness. It was many years before he found perfect rest and relief from sin. Health failing, he in some way heard of Holy Hill, and wended his way to it, reaching the spot in an exhausted condition. He became a daily visitor to the summit of the hill, where he spent his time in devotion. Often he could be seen upon the bare summit, kneeling for hours in the broiling suns of summer or the chilly blasts of winter. The early part of the day was usually spent in this way, and in the afternoon he rested in his hut or wandered about in the woods. The people of the vicinity soon banded together and built him a hut to take the place of his "dug-out," but they could not prevail on him to accept any of the conveniences of life. He wanted only enough to sustain life and protect him in a measure from the violence of the weather. He was both feared and revered by the populace, and, avoiding his presence, they regarded him with wonder and awe. At last he disappeared as mysteriously as he came. No one knew where he went. Francois contended that his physical cure was the direct work of God as a reward for prayer. He insisted that God had forgiven his sins and showed forgiveness by removing his infirmities.

From the chapel midway up the hill can be seen the place where the hut of the hermit is said to have stood. Several years ago it was burned, and the cottage occupied by the priest officiating at the church on the summit was built in its place. It is a wild and romantic spot, but has been much changed since Francois went there, which was over a quarter of a century ago.

A Lakeside Musing.

[*Chicago Tribune.*]

"Is this an editor?"

The horse reporter looked up from a little idyl on the life and career of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, into which he had been putting the best efforts of his surging brain, and beheld a rather short young man who was peering in an affable but somewhat irresolute manner over a very high collar, and on whose upper lip was a delicate tracery which looked as if it might have been effected with some No. 2 molasses, and at which the young man was making furtive grasps with the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, evidently under the impression that he had a mustache and desired to pull it.

"I want to see an editor," said the young man, in a voice that sounded like the best efforts of a cricket, "about a social topic—I want to see the social topics editor."

"What sort of a social topic is it that's worrying you?" inquired the biographer of St. Julien. "There are a good many social topics. Has somebody in your social circle been holding three aces with criminal frequency, or has the green-eyed monster invaded your once happy flat because your wife goes to the matinee?"

"Oh, it's nothing like that," said the young man. "I promised papa that I would never play poker, and I'm not married—that is, not yet."

"Well, the gentle sex is having one lucky winter, anyhow," said the horse reporter, surveying the visitor carefully. "If you'll quit grabbing for that suppositious mustache and tell me what ails you, perhaps I can settle the point. What's the social topic you are distressed about?"

"Well, you see," said the young man, "when I got into the laces—"

"Into the what?"

"Into the laces—the lace department in our store, you know—all the other fellows there were real jealous of me because I had been out more in society than they had. I belong to three clubs on the West Side, and we have hops and assemblies and things every week; so I'm really quite in the swim, you know. Well, they were awfully jealous, you know—just as I said—and they talked real mean. I told Cholly about it—Cholly's my chum, you know—and he said to never mind them, but keep going right into society; and he lent me his mauve pants for an awfully swell reception one night last week. Cholly and I are awful chums, and I'm going to give him a book-mark on his birthday. That will be nice, won't it?"

"Yes," said the horse reporter, "a book-mark is a valuable aid to any young man who is hustling around to get a living. With a strong arm, pure heart and a nice book-mark fortune is within the reach of all. But what's the question that's worrying you?"

"Oh, yes; the social topic. Well, the other day a lot of us were talking about young ladies, and I said that very few young men knew what real etiquet was, and I gave an awfully severe look at one fellow who has been terribly jealous of me ever since a young lady who came into the store the other day and smiled right over in the direction where I was standing, and never even looked at him. And then some one said it was proper to call on a young lady and ask her to accompany you to the theater that evening. I said that would be wrong—that the correct way was to write the lady a note asking the pleasure of her company. We had a terrible discussion about it, and finally agreed to leave it to the social-topic editor of the *Tribune*. Now, supposing you were a young lady, and I were to call at your papa's house and ask you to go to the theater with me that evening, what would you do?"

"Suppose I were a young lady?" said the horse reporter.

"Yes."

"And you were to call and ask me to go to the theater with you?"

"Yes."

"What would I do?"

"Yes."

"Well, if somebody had mislaid the gun I suppose I should have to content myself with a club."

CUTTING CAMEO PORTRAITS.

Grinding Diamonds in a Mortar—An Old Art.

[*New York Tribune.*]

"Well, there are few people who can afford to do that!" So thought a *Tribune* reporter as he watched a man in a little room overlooking Upper Broadway, as he sat pounding up diamonds with a pestle and mortar. "That's not the only costly part of cameo-making," said Mr. Zoellner, the artist, as he pounded away at the little uncut diamonds; "it takes eyesight, a great deal of time and patience, and years of experience. Then the onyx stones, from which the cameos are made, cost considerable, sometimes as much as $50. The choicest have a layer of cream-colored stone on a dark, chocolate-colored base. But some people like the red, orange, black or shell-pink stones just as well. You know they are found in the Uruguay Mountains and in Brazil. The onyx is a half-precious stone of the quartz family. It is taken to Europe and cut into oval or oblong shapes, and then I have to pay 10 per cent. duty to get it through the custom-house."

The cutter of cameos turned to his lathe by the window and rubbing some of the diamond, which he had mixed with sperm oil, on the end of a small drill, began his work. He was making, for a cabinet piece, a large cameo, two by two and a half inches, one of the largest ever cut, of an old gentleman in Germany, whose portrait was placed before him. "I have 125 of these soft iron drills," said he; "they are made soft so as to catch the diamond dust, which is the only thing that will cut a cameo. A cameo is indestructible, except you take a hammer and smash it. It is an old art and was practised by the Romans, Greeks and Egyptians. Dr. Schleimann found some cameos in good preservation that were probably 3,000 years old. It takes several weeks to cut a large piece like this. Afterward it has to be polished with tripoli, first being smoothed with emery and oil, using the lead instruments similar to those for cutting. It is easier to cut a profile than a full face portrait. Some people prefer intaglios, in which the portrait is depressed instead of raised. They are made on sards and carnelians, the former being a dark, reddish brown, and the latter a red. They are harder to make than cameos. I have to keep taking impressions in wax of the work as I go on. I usually cut portraits from photographs, but sometimes have done them from life, and even from casts of dead persons. I also cut fancy designs of all kinds for pins, lockets, etc. In the night I have a globe filled with distilled water with a little sulphate of copper, which concentrates the light of the lamp on my work."

Among the portraits cut by this artist are those of ex-President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, William Cullen Bryant, J. S. T. Stranahan, the Rev. Dr. Buddington, Bayard Taylor, Peter Cooper and others. A large cameo copy of Gerome's "Cleopatra before Cæsar" is sold by the artist at $1,000.

Death of a Noted Fenian.

[*New York World.*]

John McCarthy Scully, the well-known Irish Nationalist, was found dead in bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 115 Broome street. He had been in ill-health for over two months, caused by a sun-stroke which he received some years ago. It is supposed that he died from heart disease. He had not been worse than he had been during the previous two months when he retired shortly before midnight.

Mr. Scully was born in the parish of Ardfield, County Cork, Ireland, forty-seven years ago. His father, who owns an extensive farm, and his mother are still living. Three sisters are in convents in different parts of Ireland, and a brother, who is a physician, arrived in this country two months ago and now lives at 221 Madison street. In early life Mr. Scully became interested in the Fenian cause. He was associated with the leaders and took an active part in the organization of Fenian clubs.

In 1865, in order to escape imprisonment, he fled to Paris, and in that city continued his fighting against the British Government. After a short residence there he was sent back to Ireland by John Mitchell to organize Fenian clubs in the southern counties. While engaged in that work he was under the surveillance of Government detectives, and fearing capture he again fled to Paris, whence he came to this country about seventeen years ago.

He had the full confidence of Stephens, Mitchell and the other prominent leaders of the Irish revolutionary party. In this country he went to work at once to extend the Fenian organization. He became a railroad contractor, and it was while looking after his interests along the roads which he was engaged in building that he received the sun-stroke which made his life wretched.

Mr. Scully was one of the men who planned the famous but unsuccessful raid into Canada. He purchased munitions of war and distributed them where he thought they could be used to the best advantage. When these munitions of war were seized by the United States authorities Mr. Scully went to Washington to plead with Secretary of War Stanton for their release and restoration to the Fenian Brotherhood. This mission was not successful.

He was the chief organizer of the Land League in this city and was the Secretary of the parent organization and was President of branch No. 9.

Since last summer he had been engaged writing a book on the subject, "Anti-British Tariff; or, Protection vs. Free Trade." The work was nearly finished at the time of his death. He expected to circulate 100,000 copies of it. Many Irish Nationalists resident in this city called at the house yesterday. On account of the suddenness of his death a Coroner's inquest will be held. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Night Caps.

[*New York Times.*]

An English physician asserts that people of the present generation are much more addicted to dreaming than were their ancestors, and that people often dream in cold weather who never dream in warm weather. The reason is that we sleep with the head uncovered. The cold night air chills the outside of the head, driving the blood inward to the brain, and thus stimulating cerebral action.

There are various remedies which might be suggested to persons who dream to an undesirable extent. They might reverse their usual position in bed, placing the feet on the pillow and the head under the blankets. This would keep the head from becoming chilled, and no matter how cold the feet might be, their condition would have no effect upon the brain. The physician's remedy is not so simple as this, and is probably less efficacious. He proposes that we should resume the night-cap of our ancestors. They all wore night-caps, both men and women, but it is alleged that in our day even the feminine night-cap has become obsolete. Those night-caps kept the head warm and the blood near the surface; so that our ancestors seldom dreamed, and were much less liable to cerebral disorders than we are.

It is very doubtful if men and women will consent to acquire immunity from dreams at the price of wearing the night-cap. Whatever may have been the case in the last century, no modern wife could respect a husband in a night-cap, and no husband could long retain his affection for a wife in a night-cap. This may be all wrong, but it is nevertheless true. People who dream will perhaps adopt the plan of sleeping with their feet on the pillow, but they will never degrade themselves by adopting night-caps.

WHY BUSH RESIGNED.

The Rev. Erastus Bush Resigns Because of a Raffle He Had Condemned at a Fair Given by His Church for a Watch.

[*New York Tribune.*]

The Church of the Ascension at West Brighton, Staten Island, stands on a slight eminence looking down upon Shore Road, and, to all appearance, it is far removed from the petty troubles of this work-a-day world. It is an old stone building, and across its gray front an ivy climbs, reaching almost to the towering steeple, whose shadows fall into the waters of the Kill von Kull. It has been for many years the chosen place of worship for all the wealthy dwellers in West Brighton, and the Rev. James S. Bush has been for a long time its rector.

A trifle over a week ago Mr. Bush sent a letter to the vestrymen in which he resigned his rectorship, and asked them to provide some other minister to act as shepherd of the flock. The resignation of Mr. Bush caused great excitement among his parishoners. The vestrymen answered the rector's letter of resignation with a desire that he would reconsider it, and still remain in charge of the interests of the parish. The reply which was received from Mr. Bush reiterated his desire to resign, and his resignation was accepted. He still preaches in the quaint old church, but the parish will now have no longer as a rector after February 1, 1884.

The cause of Mr. Bush's resignation was a watch. For some time the churches of Staten Island have been holding fairs for the benefit of their Sunday-schools. Considerable money has been made at the fairs, and the congregation of the Church of the Ascension decided to hold a fair for the benefit of its Sunday-school. The Roman Catholic church at West Brighton, whose pastor is Father Pool, held a fair and had votes cast to decide which among the many popular liquor stores on the island was the favorite. The Methodist church at Fort Richmond raffled an umbrella, and after a a sharp contest sold it for $140. The members of Dr. Bush's church thought that the raffling of a watch would be a scheme which would put all the others to the blush.

Among the managers of the fair, which was begun two weeks ago, were Mrs. Raymond and George W. Worcester. Mr. Bush and his wife were in this city visiting some friends, and they did not return until the day the fair was to close. They were informed that a watch was being raffled and also that votes were being taken to decide who was the most popular lady member of the church. Mr. Bush has been opposed to games of chance of all kinds and he regarded the introduction of a raffle into his church as a sacrilege. He wrote a note to the managers of the fair, in which he said that he was surprised to hear that a watch was being made the object of a game of chance, and he hoped that, in respect to his well-known opinions on the subject, the raffle would be stopped. And stopped it was; but not before Erastus Brooks had paid $1 for a chance and had won the watch.

It is said that when Mr. Brooks took the watch home with him, his daughter seeing it, and knowing what discord it would cause in the church, burst into tears; whereupon Mr. Brooks presented the watch as a Christmas present to Miss Raymond, a daughter of one of the managers. Mr. Brooks' effectual method of ridding himself of the cause of the trouble was looked upon with no favor by the enemies of the rector. It was their hope, it is said, that he would keep the watch in defiance of Mr. Bush's wishes, and that in consequence Mr. Bush would be obliged to send in his resignation. Mr. Bush, fully appreciating their object, resigned. The rector was found last night by a *Tribune* reporter in his cosy study, gazing into a grate fire. He said: "I do not think, in my position, that it would be proper for me to talk upon the subject. The fair was held in direct opposition to my wishes, and the holding of it could have only one result—my earnest protest against it. Mr. Brooks' connection with the fair was not intended by him to cause any trouble. He has acted honestly and honorably, in every particular, and as a man of his character would do upon any similar occasion. It is the opinion of many persons in the parish that the raffle was so arranged that Mr. Brooks should get the watch, and so bring all the little bickerings in the church to bear upon one decisive point. Whether I agree with this view of the matter I do not care to say. I greatly prefer that you should get your information from some less interested source."

Mr. Brooks was disposed to regard the entire trouble as unimportant, save where it affected Mr. Bush's resignation. "It was only after considerable persuasion on the part of several young ladies," he said, "that I consented to buy a chance for the watch. I paid the dollar really to help the Sunday-school library. When the watch was handed to me I immediately presented it to the daughter of a lady who had bought 18 chances in the raffle.

"The watch was not returned to the gentleman who presented it to the church. I was aware that Mr. Bush was opposed to the holding of fairs in churches, but as the raising of money was necessary, I was of the opinion that he was aware of what was being done, and, in consequence, lent myself to the raffle. Mr. Bush is an estimable gentleman, and one who is disposed to do right in every particular, and when the church loses him as its rector, the congregation will be a long time without his equal."

THE SON OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Pretty Mrs. Le Vere Writes a Note to Wealthy William Wall.

[*New York World.*]

The house No. 48 West Twenty-sixth street is a four-story brown-stone building, with a low stoop, and is set back from the street behind a square patch of garden. J. C. Kimball, the owner, resides in a part of the house and leases the remainder.

Among Mr. Kimball's tenants is Mrs. G. Le Vere, a beautiful woman with a Roman nose and long, yellow hair. Mrs. Le Vere occupied a room on the second floor of the house. On Friday morning Mrs. Le Vere rang for a messenger boy and sent the following letter to Mr. William Wall, of No. 43 Park avenue, one of the most extensive rope manufacturers of the country, and a man of wealth:

BILLY WALL: I want you to be here at my house between now and 6 o'clock, to settle for the damages of last night. If you are not here by that time you will be arrested with your friends. If you want to keep out of trouble and keep the matter quiet, you had better come, and nothing will be done to you. Answer.

MRS. G. LE VERE.

No. 48 West Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Wall is a handsome young man and a member of some of the prominent clubs in the city. He said yesterday before Justice Murray in the Yorkville Police Court, that he knew nothing of Mrs. Le Vere's house, and that he was utterly ignorant of having damaged the lady's room in in any way, as he had not been to see her.

He went, however, to the house and met Mrs. Le Verp, who insisted that he had been at the house on the previous night; that he had banged around the furniture before he left, and had knocked everything upside down.

Mrs. Le Vere demanded an exorbitant price for her broken furniture, which Wall refused to pay. Mrs. Le Vere called for some one in the house; a dark-complexioned young man, it is said, stepped out of one of the adjoining rooms, and, placing his hand on Mr. Wall's shoulder, said: "Now, young man, pay the lady and all will be quiet," and upon a refusal from Mr. Wall, threw back his coat and displayed a badge, and said at the same time that he was an officer of the law and would arrest Wall unless the money was paid.

Wall refused, and was marched out under the charge of his guardian, who brought him toward Broadway.

"Why don't you take me to Capt. Williams' precinct?" asked Mr. Wall, and the officer replied: "Because you will have to go to Police Headquarters."

Mr. Wall was taken as far as the Gilsey House, and then the "officer" turned up Twenty-ninth street and brought his captive into a liquor saloon. Both men went into one of the private apartments of the saloon, when, it is said, the officer drew a revolver and, placing the muzzle to his prisoner's forehead, said: "How easy it would have been for me to shoot you if you had attempted to run away." Mr. Wall acknowledged this fact. The man again demanded the money, but Mr. Wall refused and asked to be taken quickly to Police Headquarters.

The officer said his only desire was to do what was right, and get Mrs. Le Vere her money. He did not think that this could be obtained by law, and so he said he would let his captive go.

Mr. Wall immediately called a policeman and the "officer," who said his name was John T. Ward and lived in the same house with Mrs. Le Vere, was promptly arrested.

When he was arraigned before Justice Murray on the charge of impersonating an officer he said that he was a Deputy Sheriff and considered that he had been acting in the discharge of his duty as such when he arrested Wall. All that he knew about the trouble between Mrs. Le Vere and Wall was that the former had told him that Wall had broken her furniture.

This explanation did not satisfy Justice Murray, who held Ward in $1,000 bail.

When a reporter rang the bell in the Twenty-sixth street house, a brisk little darky in tight blue pantaloons and a flaming red necktie under a high white collar opened the door, and said, almost instantly: "No, sah, no sah, she ain't in, sah. Are you sure you have the right house, sah? Did you try nextdoor, sah? Why, sah, do you think I would lie, sah?" and the indignant little fellow looked serenely up at the reporter as he barred entrance to the house.

After five minutes more talk the boy said that Miss Le Vere was in, and a pleasant-faced girl, dressed in a tight-fitting suit of brown, came from the parlor, and said she was Mr. Ward's sister. She was quite shocked when she heard the particulars of the case in court, and said that she knew nothing at all of the trouble, only that Mrs. Le Vere did not live there any longer.

The Walls are well known across the big bridge, where the family first came into prominence. Beginning life in an humble rope-walk in Bushwick, the elder Wall, by diligent application, expanded his works and soon monopolized the manufacture of cordage in that section. Plain in dress and simple and unostentatious in manners, as wealth accumulated he refused all applications of his family to remove from the old homestead in Williamsburg, preferring a life of ease and comfort to the cares and anxieties of the customs of fashionable circles. When Williamsburg and Brooklyn were consolidated the elder Wall was Mayor of the latter city, in which he always manifested a great interest. He entered heartily into all proposed improvements, assisted in establishing the ferries and building up several banks, insurance companies and horse-car lines.

As his children grew up they manifested a great desire to remove to more pretentious quarters, and after much persuasion the parents consented and a palatial residence was selected on Park avenue.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Queer Incidents, Facts and Circumstances Hard to Swallow.

A pair of knitted socks 2,000 years old has been discovered in an Egyptian tomb. They are loosely knit of fine sheep's wool, and the foot is finished in two parts to allow the sandal strap to pass between them.

BARBARA FREITCHIE'S CLOCK.

Barbara Freitchie's clock is said to be in existence yet, with its hands fixed at 10 o'clock, the hour at which its pendulum was shot away by a soldier's bullet. Its final destination will be the Smithsonian Institution.

ON A GRAIN OF WHEAT.

There is a Jewish penman in Vienna who writes 400 Hebrew letters on one grain of wheat. In order to furnish the Emperor with satisfactory evidence of his extraordinary skill, he has written the Jewish prayer for the imperial family on the narrow edge of an ordinary visiting card.

INDIANS WITH TAILS.

A tribe of Indians having tails from six to eight inches in length is said to have been discovered in Paraguay. Should this announcement prove true, the *Journal of Science* protests in advance against their being paraded as "the missing link," since the anthropoid apes have no tails.

WHO PULLED THEM OUT.

A Mexican boy fell into a well about fifteen feet deep and containing nine feet of water. The mother jumped in to save the boy, the grandmother followed suit to rescue her daughter, and the great-grandmother was in the act of going over the brink when she fainted. They were all saved by one man. All this is said to have transpired in Encinal county, Texas.

TUNNELING A CRATER.

It is proposed to drive a tunnel into the crater of Popocatapetl, and to build from the mouth of the tunnel a railway to connect with the Interoceanic railway at Amecameca. The parties who are in negotiation for the purchase of property with the owner of the volcano, Gen. Gasper Sanches Ochoa, are said to be a rich American house. The representative of the house visited the volcano with the French engineer, Mr. Charles Roay. A contract is said to have been made for the exportation of 50,000 tons of sulphur a year at least.

MORE THAN SIX SCORE.

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported by Russian papers from a Bessarabia province, where Savtchuk, a man of about 130 years, enjoys perfect health and strength, but his white hair has a greenish tint. He is a Little Russian by birth and

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, '84.

PICKED UP.

THE W. C. T. U. elect officers to-day.

ST. CECILIA fair closes to-day with a grand auction.

COMPANY A and Battery A elect officers this evening.

THE Louisville *Bulletin* becomes a Sunday paper Jan. 6.

JEPTHA COURT holds a festival to-night in Drexler's Hall.

PARKLAND celebrated the New Year with turkey shooting.

THE bank statements put down Exposition stock as worth par.

THE Blue Wing Socials had a lively ball at Phœnix Hill last night.

PHŒNIX HILL, Liederkranz and Wedekind Halls had New Year balls.

THE fountains in the Court-house yard were started to playing for the first time yesterday.

THE Christian Cadets give a candy pulling at the Southern Business College rooms, Friday, from 4 to 10 P. M.

THE Alpenroesli (Rose of the Alps) Singing Society celebrated their fifth anniversary at Leiderkranz Hall last night.

THE Sinking Fund receipts for December were $20,108, and $260,633 for the year. This is an increase over last year.

REV. DR. J. W. PRATT has bought for $13,100 the handsome new residence on Brook and College streets, lately built by W. R. Ray, Esq.

BONFIRES were started by the boys last night, but the high wind rendered such a pastime very dangerous and caused a sudden cessation of the sport.

THE Police Commissioners will not meet to-morrow as has been supposed by many. The date when they will elect the new force has not yet been settled.

THE Mr. Woodruff, who won a game in the blindfold contest with Dr. Zukertort last week, is the well-known merchant of Pewee Valley. He was President of the Louisville Chess Club from 1855 to 1860 and at that time was regarded as one of the strongest players in the State.

MR. PAT CODY, Market-master of the Boone market-house, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane by the butchers and gardeners of that place yesterday. The idea of the presentation had been kept a secret from Mr. Cody, and it opened the new year with a most pleasant surprise.

FRANK OTT, aged fifty-six years, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at his residence, near the Newcomb-Buchanan distillery. He was the father of Frances Ott, the little girl on whom the brutal assault was made by Washington and Webster, the two colored fiends, for which they were subsequently hanged.

SHAW & ALBRIGHT, the boot and shoe manufacturers, gave a New Year's dinner to the employes of their factory on Twenty-second, between Main and Market streets, yesterday. The dinner was given in the factory, and was attended by a number of invited guests, about seventy-five in all being present. It was a rare treat to the workers, and a most agreeable afternoon was spent.

YESTERDAY while some of the street-cleaning brigade were working at the corner of Twelfth and Jefferson their attention was attracted to something lying in the catch-basin of the sewer. It looked like a bundle tied up in an old striped shawl, and they fished it out. When it was opened, however, the body of a foetus, apparently about seven months old, was disclosed. It was conveyed to Twelfth-street station, where Coroner Miller held an inquest. No clew as to its parents was obtained.

FIGHT IN A STREET-CAR.

A Conductor and a Passenger Maul Each Other Until Arrested By a Policeman.

A lively fight took place last night on a Main-and-Preston street-car, near Sixteenth and Main streets. The combatants were William Schott, the conductor, and a passenger named Pat Monahan. Schott claimed that the latter refused to pay his fare, and Monahan became very indignant when they attempted to put him off. The two fought all over the car, while the driver stood on the front platform viewing the situation. There were several lady passengers on the car, and they were nearly frightened out of their senses. An officer finally appeared on the scene, and locked the belligerents up.

Board of Trade Election.

The Board of Trade shared in the general holiday yesterday, but Mr. Eli H. Brown was interested enough to nominate Mr. Geo. Lambert, a real estate agent, for director. Nominations will close on the 7th of January, and it is probable that few more will be made after this date. The feeling over the election continues as warm as ever, and no matter how it turns out some people will be badly disappointed.

THE "MONON'S" MISHAP.

Expert Railroad Men Examine the Blue-river Bridge and Testify Before the Coroner's Jury.

THE ACCIDENT UNAVOIDABLE.

The Coroner of Washington county has been investigating the cause of the recent accident at the Blue-river bridge, near Salem, Ind.

Col. de Funiak, Mr. G. Bouscaren, of the Cincinnati Southern, and Mr. J. H. Pearson, Engineer of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, were examined before the Coroner's jury. Their testimony will be found below. From this is appears that the accident at Blue river was clearly providential—one that no human skill or foresight could have prevented. It was certainly one of those misfortunes which comes within the provisions of what the lawyers know as the act of God.

It appears from the testimony of these experts that the bridge was a great deal stronger than was usual or even necessary; that the masonry was in first-class condition; that there had been no settling of any part of it; that the enormous rise of Blue river (which rose five feet above the highest water-mark) in some way undermined the two piers of the bridge, and that the jar caused by the passage of the engine precipitated their fall, thus bringing the bridge down.

The testimony of Messrs. de Funiak, Bouscaren and Pearson is full and complete, and is a full exoneration of the company from any responsibility for the disaster.

F. DE FUNIAK'S TESTIMONY.

F. de Funiak being duly sworn testified as follows:

My name is Frederick de Funiak; age forty-three years; reside in Louisville, Ky. My occupation has been the profession of civil engineering, which I have practiced in this country since 1855. I was first Assistant Engineer of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, then Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Central railroad. After that I built several railroads in the South, and entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville railroad as Superintendent of the road, then as Chief Engineer, then as Superintendent of Machinery and lastly as General Manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad system.

During most of my professional career in this country I was occupied in building, repairing and keeping in safe condition bridges and railways, and after such long experience I should certainly be competent to judge of the strength and safety of bridges and other railway structures.

I have this day made an inspection of the bridge site over Blue river, about one mile south of Salem, Ind., and from the existing conditions there I find that the bridge which was there before the accident and to which we call a stringer bridge, resting with the ends on two abutments and supported in the center by two small piers, the stringers consisting of two packed girders, each 12x16, well packed and bolted together under each rail. Under each of these girders were bolsters about 12x14 wide and from 8 to 14 feet long, resting on the small piers, thereby giving additional strength to the girders. I examined the broken timbers, such as girders, wall plates, bolsters, cross-ties, and found that they had been perfectly sound, and show that the bridge was only three or four years old. In the examination of the two remaining abutments, I found that they were in fair condition and do not show any recent disturbance. The cracks and breaks appearing there are old ones, and must have been caused by the same time ago. I examined the masonry of the two abutments, and the lines of the courses plainly indicate that there was no settlement whatever. Any slight settlement of that kind would have disturbed the course-lines all the way down, and if such settlement had taken place the masonry could not have assumed its former position. In fact, it is a matter of utter impossibility that either of the abutments could have settled. During the passage of a heavy engine there might have been the giving way of a couple of inches or so, but this settling could only have been in the superstructure and in the earth and ballast directly beyond the abutments. An inch or so is sometimes made in that way between the rails, cross-ties, stringers and wall plates, and sometimes more in the earth and ballast beyond the abutment wall, and to one not familiar with bridge work looking on when a train is passing over a bridge, it would appear that the masonry was settling, which, however, is not the case, and the settling is, as said before, in the superstructure and the ballast beyond the abutments; and this as unies its natural posi ion as soon as the train has passed; while on the other hand, if any settlement takes place in the masonry, it would remain so and not go back. I found that the two small piers in the middle of the river were evidently carried out bodily, and I could only trace the place where they stood by the length of the girders; and in sounding for the foundations I found them also gone, and of course no further examination could be made. In sounding with iron rods at the location of the middle piers and at the abutments I found rock at a distance of about four or four and a half feet, and I must judge that the foundations were upon rock. I found the rip-rap around the abutment foundations still there, which shows that, so far as the abutments are concerned, they have not been disturbed by the recent flood. The superstructure of the bridge was more than sufficiently strong, and the size of the stringers are much larger than usual and 30 per cent. stronger than they need to be for spans of nineteen and twenty-two feet in length, especially as they were re-enforced by long bolsters already described.

As to the cause of the accident, I am sure that the two small piers in the middle of the river must have been undermined by the unprecedented flood, and were all but standing up with no weight on them, and when the heavy weight of the engine, increased by its speed, struck the bridge the piers tottered and fell over, which permitted the engine to go over the bridge, but, of course, precipitated the rest of the train into the river. If the piers had been washed out before the engine struck it, there would have been no possible chance for the engine to get over the bridge, no matter at what speed she was running. And it is clear to my mind that the piers were there in position at least when the engine struck them, and the shock carried them out. Even at an inspection of the bridge had been made immediately before the accident happened, and while the water was still up, it would have been utterly impossible for any man to detect anything wrong with the bridge or masonry.

At such bridges as the one at Blue river, it is not customary for railroads to keep a constant watchman, and it is only necessary to make periodical inspection by bridgemen, and of course frequent inspection by a section foreman when he passes over it. F. DE FUNIAK.

SALEM, IND., Dec. 29, 1883.

G. BOUSCAREN'S TESTIMONY.

G. Bouscaren, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

My name is G. Bouscaren; age, 43 years; occupation civil engineer; have practiced since 1861—first as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi railway; then as Division Engineer on the Vandalia road; Chief Assistant Engineer on the St. Louis and Southeastern; on the Cairo and Vincennes, and on the Cincinnati Southern railway; was subsequently Chief Engineer of that road. Am now Chief and Consulting Engineer for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, including the Cincinnati Southern, the Alabama Great Southern, the Vicksburg and Meridian, the New Orleans and Northeastern, and Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroads. The designing of the bridges for these roads was under my charge while in their employ. The maintainance of the bridges on the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific road has been for several years under my care. I am familiar with the details of construction of bridges and their strength. I visited the site of the bridge over Blue river, about one mile south of Salem, today, and examined what remains of the old structure. I found two stone abutments about seventy-five feet apart, the distance between them being spanned by a wooden trestle-work, which is a temporary structure built since the wreck. Laying on the bank of the creek was a part of the superstructure of the old bridge, two lines of packed stringers connected with bolsters underneath. I examined and measured these timbers, which are of a very good quality of white oak; the stringers are 12x16 each; the bolsters 12x14 each.

I was shown the position where the two intermediate piers stood before the accident; there is nothing there now to indicate the same. The abutments show signs of an old fire and old cracks in the masonry. I examined especially the south abutment with a view of ascertaining if there had been any settling of the body of the abutment; there are no signs of settling there. The only part showing evidence of settling is the parapet wall; the parapet wall is not an essential part of the abutment; it does not act to support the bridge, having been built back of the main wall of the abutment on the embankment; it settled with the embankment. The part of the abutment sustaining the bridge proper does not show any sign of settling. I examined around the foundation of the abutment; the original rip-rap put in there for the protection of the foundation is still in place, showing that there could not have been any undermining. I inquired into the nature of the foundations of the piers, and took soundings with an iron rod at the place where the piers are said to have stood; I found rock at the depth of about four or four and a half feet below the present level of the water, through two or two and a half feet of gravel.

With reference to the bridge seat of the abutment, the two wall plates of the former bridge are still there; they are charred but in good condition otherwise. The falling off of some stones in front of the abutment where it was injured by the fire leaves exposed the bed of these wall plates upon the masonry, showing that they have been firmly there a long time.

As to whether the piers were in position at the time of the accident, I must form my opinion from the information gained as to the position of the train after the wreck. If the locomotive did pass over the bridge, then the piers must have been standing in position at the time of the accident, because the stringers, although amply able to carry the locomotive safely over any of the three small spans, could not have carried the locomotive from one abutment to the other without the supports afforded by the piers.

As to whether the undermining of the piers could have been detected at the time, I would say that, considering the height and velocity of the water, it could not have been detected by an ordinary watchman if the vertical position of the piers was preserved. If the piers were partially toppled over at the time, this would necessarily throw the track out of line. From the description of the bridge given by Mr. Pearson I should say that it was of ample strength to carry the trains.

The primary cause of the accident was evidently the extraordinary flood which prevailed at the time. As to the manner in which it acted, I can not form a positive opinion without having seen the structure as it was before the wreck.

It is customary to protect foundations of piers and abutments with riprap. It is not usual to keep a watchman at bridges such as that which was destroyed at Blue river.

G. BOUSCAREN, C. E.

J. H. PEARSON'S TESTIMONY.

J. H. Pearson, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

My name is John H. Pearson; am 38 years of age; residence in Louisville, Ky. My occupation is that of a civil engineer, and am at present engaged on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway. I have been in the engineering profession since 1865, and have been engaged on this railway nearly three years. I have charge of keeping up all the repairs of the road-bed, bridges and buildings of the road and building all bridges and buildings new whenever necessary. I am very well acquainted with the bridge over Blue river, and examined it thoroughly in person last March, and have had it examined several times since by our superintendent of bridges, Mr. John Zahn, and our general road master, Mr. Amos Rodgers, and each time found it in thorough order and first-class condition.

In March last Mr. Zahn, Mr. Rodgers and myself stopped our inspection train at Blue-river bridge and examined everything carefully, both under and above the bridge. At that time the stream was very small and flowed under the north span, leaving both piers so dry around them that they could be thoroughly inspected. There were two piers under the bridge, each about four feet wide on top and about ten or twelve feet long and much larger at the bottom. They were built of good stone of over the average size, and I considered them as good masonry and as well built as any on the line of our road. They had no appearance of settling at all, and were protected by riprap stone around them, and young willow trees had grown up around them, which added to the appearance of the foundations, being perfectly secure. There was an abutment under each end of the bridge also, and they were both in good condition.

The south span was 22 feet wide, the middle span was 19 feet wide, and the north span was 22 feet wide. There was considerable riprap stone around the piers, which had filled up with small gravel, sand and clay, and made a compact mass of great protection and very solid. All masonry exposed to a current is protected as soon as built in this manner, or should be. Everything appeared to be so secure around the piers and abutments that I did not consider it at all necessary to dig down to see what the foundation was composed of, but, as I have since sounded where the piers were with a long, sharp drill, I am of the opinion that the piers and abutments rested on a solid rock bed, or very close to the solid rock.

I make it a point to personally inspect every bridge on the line twice each year, and as many times more as I can. I do not think there was anything wrong with the bridge up to the time of the last flood, when the accident occurred. The superstructure was unusually strong for such a bridge as that one was. There were two stringers under each rail of the track, each piece being twelve inches wide and sixteen inches deep, or in each span there were four sticks of timber each twelve inches wide by sixteen inches deep, and each of these was further strengthened by bolsters fourteen feet long, twelve inches wide by fourteen inches deep, resting on each pier and all firmly packed and bolted together so as to practically make a solid stringer of sound white oak, amply strong enough to carry twice as many engines as could be put on the bridge.

The bridge superstructure was all built new, out and out, in the fall of 1879, and the timbers still remaining show that they are yet properly sound.

I examined the south abutment to-day, and it has no appearance of having settled the least, the courses of masonry all being perfectly level just as they were when first built. I think if the least particle of settling in this abutment had occurred it would have thrown the courses out of level so that it could have been immediately seen; but the courses are as level now as when they were first built. The abutments are somewhat cracked now, and also burnt by the fires which have, with this accident, occurred twice against them, but are still strong. The first fire was caused by Morgan burning the original bridge in 1863. I consider the bridge decidedly stronger than was really necessary, and I have always considered this bridge one of the most secure and safest bridges on the whole line of the road. Judging from the present look of the stream, I think it must have been some four or five feet higher than it has ever been since I have been connected with the road.

My opinion is that some logs or a tree or other drift lodged across the two piers, and damming the water back, caused such a strong eddy around the piers as to literally wash the foundation from under them or push the piers partly out of their places, and the weight of the superstructure resting on them just enough to keep them from falling over, and when the bridge was shaken by the engine running over, they fell just after the engine passed and let the superstructure drop, carrying with it the rest of the train. I think this must have been so, for if the piers had been entirely gone when the engine struck the bridge it would have certainly gone down with the bridge also; but, as it went over safely, I think the jar of the engine loosened the piers so that they fell after the engine passed them. The abutments could not have settled without the superstructure showing it also; but, if it had settled only a few inches, it could not have done any damage, as the superstructure would have followed it, and still being altogether would be perfectly safe.

We frequently have the earth at the end of the bridges settle some, and when a train strikes such a place the rails and ties go down a little, an inch or two, but immediately come back again. This does not do any damage except to make a slight jar on the engine, but to a person standing along side the track, not knowing anything about it he might think it unsafe, but a few shovels full of gravel or a thicker cross tie makes it all solid again.

At the time or before the accident occurred it would have been impossible for any one to have told whether the piers were gone or not, as it was not light enough to see good, and the piers were too much under water to tell whether they were secure or not.

I always notice the bridges as I pass over them on the trains, and if I feel the least jar, while crossing them, I always send the section men to the bridge to examine it and see the cause of the jar. I passed over this bridge several times during this month by daylight and have never felt the least jar or trouble, and as I said before, I think this bridge was one of the best on the whole line of the road.

JOHN H. PEARSON.

SALEM, IND., Dec. 29, 1883.

Y. M. C. A. Board of Managers.

The Young Men's Christian Association held an election for a Board of Managers to serve during 1884 last evening. The following were chosen: C. P. Atmore, Harry T. Jefferson, George P. Kendrick, Hon. A. P. Humphrey, Samuel L. Avery, James A. Leech, A. P. Speed, W. P. McDowell, Cushman Quarrier, Carl H. Finck, W. J. Duncan, T. J. Humphreys, J. S. Phelps, Dr. John G. Cecil, Dr. Douglas Morton, Thos. H. Stark, J. W. McGee and C. W. Sisson.

The new board will meet next Monday for organization and the election of officers.

Lost Children.

A man named Boldt, who is a policeman in Chicago, sent his two little sons, Richard and John, to this city yesterday to visit their uncle, George Boldt. They expected him to meet them at the Fourteenth-street depot, but when they arrived he could not be found. They did not know where he lived, and a man at the depot took them in charge. The only George Boldt whose name appears in the Directory lives at 1,904 Pirtle street, and they were taken there. He was not the right man, however, but will keep them until some one calls.

The Chautauqua Circle.

As inquiry has been made of many of the individual members of the Chautauqua Circle relative to the time allowed in which to join, it is well to know that they must apply on or before Monday evening, January 7, and not later. No applications will be received by the parent society later, as the readings can not be accomplished in the time remaining beyond that date. Weekly meetings Monday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, at the Fourth and Walnut-street Christian church.

A New Year Wedding.

A very pleasant matrimonial affair was celebrated at 2,517 West Jefferson street yesterday. Dr. John Totten, of Trimble county, was wedded to Mrs. Anna V. Ballard by Rev. A. I. Hobbs, in the presence of a number of invited guests. An elegant collation was served, and immediately afterwards the married pair took their departure for their home in Trimble county.

The Dead of the New Year.

The following deaths were reported yesterday: White—Sadie C. Rugg, age one month, pneumonia; Frederick Seigel, age 64, gastric ulcer. Colored—George Vigorstaff, age 25, small-pox.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

ZAPP DEAD.

The Man Shot by Charles Brown Monday Afternoon, Lingers Until Tuesday Morning, When Death Ensues.

HIS DYING STATEMENT.

Jacob Zapp, who was mortally wounded at his restaurant at Fourteenth and Main streets, Monday afternoon, by Charles Brown, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. Although he suffered terribly he bore up under it very well, and was at no time unconscious. He was very cool and deliberate about everything, and recognized the fact from the first that he could not get well. Shortly after the shooting occurred he directed that his dying statement be drawn up, and he signed it and swore to it. It is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—Two men came into my place and asked for their meals and paid for the same. While at the table they began to blackguard the negro waiters, and wanted to know who the proprietor was. I was going over to the counter, and they said it would be a cold day when that Dutchman (meaning me) would do anything with them. I then collared one of them and slapped him. They then went out of the house and called me a Dutch s— of a b—. I then went as far as my premises after them, which is where my recess is in front of the house, and as soon as I got to the front door one of the men began to shoot at me. He fired at me five times. I further state that I had nothing in my hands—no pistol, knife, or anything else. I further state that this is my dying statement, believing that I am going to die.

his
JACOB + ZAPP.
mark

He also made his will, which was sealed and placed in the hands of his attorney.

Coroner Miller held a post-mortem examination and inquest yesterday afternoon. As has been already stated, four bullets took effect, one in the left groin, another under the left rib, preforating the bowels, another under the left shoulder blade, and the fourth through the left arm. Either of the first two wounds was fatal. The inquest developed no facts that have not been already stated, and the whole case is covered in Zapp's statement.

NEW ALBANY.

MISS FANNY STRAW is quite ill of pneumonia.

THE merchants have commenced the work of invoicing.

THE city police arrested 393 parties during the year 1883.

THE County Clerk issued 338 marriage licenses during the year 1883.

GOHMAN & Co. have removed their wholesale stove business to Louisville.

THE city schools and DePauw College will reopen to-day after the holiday recess.

GEO. G. WOODWARD, Jr., of St. Louis, pilot of the Oakland, is in the city, guest of Walter Tuley.

MISS SUE E. HOOPER returned yesterday from a visit to her brother, Ed. S. Hooper, at Lafayette.

MARRIAGE licenses have been issued to Augustus Matthews and Ida May Gisbon, William D. Wells and Annie M. Rough.

JAMES H. MARSHAL and family, who were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Marshal, left for their home in St. Louis Monday night.

THE pastors of the city are requested to meet Dr. Munhall and Mr. Butterfield at Centenary M. E. church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. ANDREW PEACOCK is reported very ill at his home at the fair grounds. The friends of Mr. Peacock fear his illness is affecting the mind.

JAMES P. APPLEGATE, Editor Gwin, Thos. Hanlon and others leave for Indianapolis to-day to attend the State Convention of Democratic editors.

MR. MATTHIAS DOWERMAN, while carrying his little grandson, son of Harry Dowerman, Monday night, fell down a flight of stairs, injuring the child badly but not dangerously.

MISS ROSE J. TULEY returned from Bloomington Monday night, where she had a delightful visit among relatives and friends. During her stay Miss Rose attended several parties.

SUPERINTENDENT J. A. KRAFT, of the Street Railway Company, was the recipient yesterday of a handsome brass chandelier, glass pendants, from the blacksmith department of the company, and a revolving office-chair from the stablemen.

MR. BARNES, of Paulding county, Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday to claim the pair of sorrel horses stolen by the Pallester brothers. Mr. Barnes fully identified the animals, and they were turned over to him. One is said to be a blooded animal.

THE new and handsome residence of Mr. John Shrader, Sr., on West First street, was opened yesterday to the inspection of his friends, and the occasion was made a grand New Year's reception. Mrs. Shrader was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. John Webster, Mrs. B. F. Peters, Misses Susie and Ella Shrader. A large and brilliant company paid their respects, including the Mayor and Council, and all were delightfully entertained.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY, who claims to reside at Bridgeport, Conn., was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing worthless checks, also for attempting to swindle a lady out of some change. The accused became very indignant over his arrest, demanding to be let out or he would kill Chief Finney. He also became very sour at Simpson Duvall, that valuable citizen who does odd chores about the Station-house. He called Simp. a dirty tramp, a hog, a dog and other pet names, and finally spit in his face. Simp returned the compliment, nearly drowning the prisoner. At this Bentley drew out a vial, which he claimed contained prussic acid, declaring he would throw it into the face of the first s— of a b— who came near the bars. Chief Finney firmly told Bentley that if he did such a thing he would shoot him down. The fellow attempted some dramatic effects to frighten the Chief, but that didn't win. The Chief compelled him to throw the stuff away.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I DESIRE through your paper to call the attention of the Chief of Police to a crowd of young hoodlums who congregate at the corner of Chartres and Charles streets, in New Albany, and insult strangers and others who may chance to be passing. I, a stranger, yesterday received their attention, but had no time to remain in the city to make a charge against them.

A VISITOR.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

MR. THOS. N. BUSH, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Jas. S. Bush, of Cincinnati, are in the city visiting Mrs. Arthur Bush, Walnut street.

DURING last year there were 25 fires, and the total loss was only $4,566, fully covered by insurance. This speaks well for the Department.

OFFICER CHAPMAN had a warrant yesterday for William Perton, who lives near Claysburg. He found a small-pox flag hanging in front of the premises, and concluded not to make an arrest.

A CASE of small-pox was developed yesterday on Market street, opposite the Gilsaworks. The afflicted person is Mr. Ed. Kramer, a molder employed in Louisville. It is said he only has a mild case of varioloid.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, John Campbell and Wm. Anderson, small boys, were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Clarence Dailey, another small boy, of a package of candy and some small change. Tim Ryan, aged seventeen, was also arrested for provoking his mother.

THE little children in the Jeffersonville Orphan Asylum were not forgotten during the holidays. The ladies prepared an elegant Christmas tree and a dinner for the children, which they all enjoyed. The managers of the home also presented Mrs. Harrington, the worthy matron, and her daughters, with tokens of their esteem for their good management.

THE good people of the Christian church gave Mrs. Sallie Williams, a worthy lady, a personal donation surprise party on New Year's eve, at her residence 704 Walnut street. They presented her with about $50 worth of useful and needful articles. Mrs. Williams has been a faithful member of the church, and this act of kindness will make her still stronger in the faith.

MR. ED. BARMORE, who entered the firm of D. S. Barmore & Son yesterday as a full partner, did not know of the matter until he woke up yesterday and read it in the COURIER-JOURNAL. He was agreeably surprised to know that he was the half owner of one of the finest ship yards in the West. Mr. Barmore is one of the most competent young draughtsmen in the United States.

DR. N. FIELD and his venerable wife were agreeably surprised yesterday by their children and grandchildren. An elegant dinner was prepared without the knowledge of the couple, and at noon the children of Dr. Field and their grandchildren to the number of fifteen were present, and a most enjoyable time was had. Dr. Field is now seventy-eight years of age, and has resided here about fifty years. He is still enjoying excellent health, and his venerable wife, who is nearly the same age, is as sprightly as many ladies of forty.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE City Council met last evening, Mayor Glass presiding and all the members in their seats except Arnold.

Sundry bills were read and allowed amounting to about $500.

The Council went into the election of a City Gauger, and Alonzo Howes was unanimously elected.

Mrs. Mollie Hays wanted a compromise for taxes. She owed $16 50 taxes and wanted it cut down to $10. Referred.

Sundry citizens asked for the repair of Wall street as it was in bad fix. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mayor Glass suggested that an appropriation of $1,000 be made to pay the expense of nursing and caring for the patients in the Eruptive Hospital. The Clerk stated that the expense of the Pest-house had already amounted to $1,200. A resolution was offered appropriating $1,000 for this purpose. The Council then adjourned.

OUR POST-OFFICE.

Statement of the Business Transacted at the Louisville Post-office for the Year Ending December 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Postmaster's deposit	$42,551 54
Stamp sales	187,294 06
Stamped envelope sales	30,534 20
Request envelope sales	33,198 70
Newspaper and periodical sales	22,325 74
Postage-due stamp sales	2,131 01
Box rents	870 80
Waste paper, etc., sales	178 32
Collections drafts	179 14
Total	$319,353 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount deposited with Assistant Treasurer U. S., Cincinnati, O.	$207,180 84
Amount paid R. P. clerks	31,497 01
Amount paid clerks	32,020 00
Amount paid letter-carriers	37,679 63
Amount paid Postmaster's salary	3,525 00
Amount paid letter-carriers' expense account	1,502 80
Amount paid expense account	1,043 77
Amount mutilated stock, etc., returned to Department	1,804 46
Total	$319,353 51

MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.

To balance December 30, 1882	$1,379 62
To 19,263 domestic orders issued	263,016 08
To fees on domestic orders	2,299 09
To 1,704 postal notes issued	3,935 81
To fees on postal notes	52 86
To 97 Canadian orders issued	1,733 28
To fees on Canadian orders	31 20
To 528 British orders issued	8,673 37
To fees on British orders	236 80
To 764 German orders issued	11,483 87
To fees on German orders	208 80
To 97 Swiss orders issued	1,808 28
To fees on Swiss orders	31 05
To 82 Italian orders issued	2,091 80
To fees on Italian orders	32 70
To 45 French orders issued	826 89
To fees on French orders	15 00
To 1 Jamaica order issued	3 41
To fee on Jamaica order	25
To 4 Belgian orders issued	74 29
To fees on Belgian orders	1 20
To 291 drafts on P. M. at New York	672,000 00
To 7,853 deposits from Postmast's.	846,263 79
To Auditors' circulars	199 15
Total	$1,816,398 56

Disbursements.

By 110,478 domestic orders paid	$1,774,581 30
By 11,504 postal notes paid	22,580 99
By 93 Canadian orders paid	1,531 39
By 53 British orders paid	883 90
By 332 German orders paid	6,100 67
By 18 Swiss orders paid	428 39
By 8 Italian orders paid	278 03
By 13 French orders paid	254 29
By 1 Jamaica order paid	15 85
By 3 New Zealand orders paid	60 38
By 2 Victoria orders paid	39 23
By 166 domestic orders repaid	2,524 12
By 3 German orders repaid	65 00
By 2 postal notes repaid	45 31
By incidental expenses	12 00
By amount paid Post-office Inspector on vouchers	337 52
By clerks' salaries	4,549 46
By Postmaster's commissions	375 00
By Auditors' circulars	51 19
By balance December 31, 1883	1,877 15
Total	$1,816,398 56

REGISTER DEPARTMENT.

Through registered pouches received for city	4,168
Through registered pouches in transit	4,248
Through registered pouches dispatched	4,531
Total number reg. pchs. handled	12,947
Registered cases for Louisville	1,264
Registered cases in transit	1,456
Total number of cases handled	2,720
Register package envelopes rec'd in pouches and by R. P. O.	86,884
Register package envelopes rec'd in pouches and by R. P. O. in transit	109,928
Register package postage stamps received in pouches and by R. P. O. in transit	2,712
Register package stamped envelopes received in pouches and by R. P. O. in transit	2,188
Register package postal cards received in pouches and by R. P. O. in transit	1,048
Total number of pieces handled	202,760
Registered letters and fourth-class packages received for delivery	99,746
Registered letters and fourth-class packages dispatched	54,780
Registered package envelopes dispatched	49,930
Total number of pieces handled	204,455
Total number reg. matter handled	402,892

LETTER-CARRIERS' ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Registered letters delivered	63,503
Mail letters delivered	5,687,176
Drop letters delivered	684,279
Mail postal cards delivered	1,357,424
Drop postal cards delivered	864,246
Papers, e.c., delivered	2,903,808
Letters collected	3,310,682
Postal cards collected	1,422,915
Papers, etc., collected	591,718
Letters returned to P. O.	8,446
Local postage	$31,857 52

BETT, the public executioner at Brunn, Austria, was found dead in bed. He is supposed to have been the victim of revenge.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache. Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

WILL CONTINUE THE GREAT Auction Sale —OF— DRY GOODS!

Daily at 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

500 pieces of Embroideries will be sold for what they will bring. The balance of the Hosiery and Underwear will be slaughtered. Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods we never sold so cheap in this city before. A great many of our finest goods still on hand. They must be sold.

W. H. CLOSE, Fourth Ave.

E. P. FONTAINE & CO., Auctioneers.

RANGES.

THE AMERICAN

Is the Best Family Range made, and costs but little more than a first-class cooking stove.

Arranged for Hot and Cold Water

Every Range Is Guaranteed.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

WINES.

OLD, OLD SHERRY,

AMONTILADO PASADO,

$18 PER DOZEN.

A. FONDA & SONS

339 FOURTH AVE.,

Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Segars.

THE PENDU LIGHT.

It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations.

It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket.

PRICE $1 75. FOR SALE BY

DUFFY & KOSIOL, Gas and Steam Fitters,

433 Market St., between Fourth and Fifth.

de30 SuWe&Fr8m

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN